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BIRTHS.

On the 4th August, at Kuliang, near Foochow, the wife of CHARLES S. MOORE, of a son. [1678]
On the 7th inst., at No. 1, Albany Road, the wife of A. C. MORE, of a daughter, stillborn. [1639]

DEATHS.

At Chinkiang, on the 29th of July, 1895, THOMAS GIBSON, late Engineer of the steamer *Woosung*, second surviving son of Thomas Gibson, Allan Park, Clackmannan, Scotland. Deeply regretted.
At Shanghai, on the 1st of August, 1895, suddenly, A. J. ADAMS, of the Shanghai Gas Co., aged 27 years.
At Hangchow, China, on the 1st August, at 10 p.m., Miss HELEN KIRKLAND, of the American Southern Presbyterian Mission, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.
At Kuliang, on the 4th August, 1895, JAMES CHARTERS, aged 40 years.
At Hankow, on the 6th August, 1895, after a few days' illness, RUSSELL STOKES, of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service, aged 41 years.
At Shanghai, on the 8th August, 1895, JANE, the beloved wife of W. HARDIE, Chief Engineer of the steamer *Tatung*, aged 48 years.
At Shanghai, on the 9th August, 1895, HENRI HEGNAUER, aged 30 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 12th July arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Ravenna*, on the 10th August (29 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Bangkok Tramways Co., Limited, pays a dividend of 7½ per cent for the half-year ended 30th June last.

The Directors of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company have decided to pay an interim dividend to shareholders of eight per cent.

A collision took place at Bangkok on the 24th July between the steamer *Gorgon* and the Norwegian schooner *Ragnild*, the latter being seriously damaged.

The half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on the 10th inst., when the report and accounts were adopted.

The Paknam Railway Company pays a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June last.

Sir E. M. Satow, the new British Minister to Japan, arrived at Yokohama on the 28th July by the C. P. steamer *Empress of China*. An address of welcome was presented to him by the British residents.

A Havas telegram of the 2nd August states that Japan promised to evacuate Liaotung unconditionally. Germany, France, and Russia therefore insist on the evacuation, notwithstanding the demand for an indemnity, which is, moreover, too high.

A Renter's telegram states that the Lyons Chamber of Commerce is appealing to the other French Chambers to unite for the purposes of the commercial mission which is to be sent out to China. M. Rocher, Consul at Malta, has been appointed chief of the commission.

News has been received at Shanghai by wire from Szechuen, the *N. C. Daily News* says, to the effect that Liu Ping-chang had reached the city of Luchou on his return journey to his home in Anhui province when the Imperial Rescript to the new Viceroy of Szechuen, Lu Ch'uan-lin's memorial, arrived to stop the former's journey. The much astonished ex-Viceroy was compelled to return to Chungtn the next morning.

The steamer *Catterthun*, bound from Sydney to Hongkong, has foundered after striking a rock. Sixty lives were lost, including 46 Chinese. The Europeans lost are Captain Shannon, Chief Officer Pinney, Third Officer Leffer, First Engineer Harper, Second Engineer Wilson, Third Engineer Adams, Fourth Engineer Wolstenholm, Surgeon Anderson, Steward Manning. Female Passengers Mathias, Loring and daughter. Male Passengers Fraser and Smith.

A few mornings ago, says the *N. C. Daily News*, on the petition box in front of the Kiukiang Custom-house being opened, a proclamation was found inside, conveying the intimation that it had been decided by one of the secret societies to expel the foreigners from the Settlement during the 8th moon. If the foreigners refused to go, they were to be put to death. A copy of the proclamation was sent to the Taotai by the British Consul.

A special telegram to the *Daily Press*, dated Foochow, 8th August, says it is rumoured that a Mandarin and eighteen guards in charge of a lekin boat have been killed at Minchang, forty miles up the river. Five thousand dollars are said to have been looted. There is a suspicion, however, that the rumour has been put about by the authorities for interested motives, namely, with a view of creating the impression that the province is in a disorderly condition and that the ill-feeling is directed against the officials as well as against foreigners.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Green Island Cement Co., Limited, held on the 12th inst., it was resolved to reduce the capital from \$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$50 each, to \$200,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$10 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of \$40 per share on each of the 14,117 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$50 to \$10 per share.

An attack was made on the hospital of the Wesleyan Mission at Fatshan on the 6th inst. by a mob of Chinese, but on the arrival of soldiers from Canton the rioters dispersed. Considerable damage was done to the building and its contents, but no personal injuries were reported.

In addition to their Settlement in Tientsin the Germans, according to the *Hupao*, have obtained a similar privilege in Hankow and the Taotai Yün, of that port, received orders lately from the Tsungli Yamèn to mark out the concession in question. But according to information received from Peking it is reported, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that the new concession in Hankow is to be Russian instead of German.

The report of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, for the half-year ended 30th June shows that the amount available for appropriation is \$328,113. The Directors recommend a dividend for the half year of 7 per cent., or \$109,375, be paid to the shareholders, a bonus of \$100 to contributing shareholders, that \$65,865 be written from the value of Kowloon Docks, \$61,058 from Cosmopolitan Docks, and \$6,453 from the value of the *Fame*, and the balance \$85,260 be carried to new account.

Last month an attack was made by a strong force of bandits on the Catholic Mission at Wa Nai, a village near Ho Yun, a town on the East River, about six to eight days' journey by boat from Canton. The attack took the form of a veritable siege, lasting from the 2nd to the 11th. The missionary in charge and his flock defended themselves with firearms, and a number of the attacking party were killed. Ultimately peace was arranged on the Mission paying a ransom of Tls. 300 to one section of the robbers and Tls. 200 to another. On the side of the Christians one child which was caught by the robbers was cut to pieces and a man was burnt in his house.

The number of the victims of the Kucheng massacre now reaches eleven, the Stewart baby having succumbed to its injuries. The detailed accounts which have been received since our last issue show the butchery was of the most heartless and bloodthirsty character. With the exception of the Rev. R. W. Stewart, the victims were all women and children. Indignation meetings have been held at Hongkong, Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow, and in each case dissatisfaction was expressed at the inadequacy of the steps taken by the British Government to secure redress. The Hongkong meeting in addition to expressing its "anger and indignation at the criminal connivance of the Chinese Government and its officers in this and other recent attacks on missionaries and missionary property," expressed its "deep disgust at the apathy and indifference of our own Government and its failure to recognise the gravity of the situation and to take adequate measures for the protection of its subjects and for the punishment of the murderers." The resolutions passed by the meetings held elsewhere, though not so strongly worded, convey similar meanings. Consul Mansfield, of Foochow, has been sent to the scene of the outrage to conduct an investigation and report to Peking. Public opinion condemns the treatment of the case in this manner, it being felt that no investigation is needed of the fact that eleven lives have been taken. Swift and stern reparation is demanded and reference to Peking, judging from previous experience, simply means intolerable delay with no practical effect of the negotiations.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

(14th August.)

The facts in connection with the Kucheng massacre are now all before us, and there is, we take it, little more to learn. Briefly stated they show that on the morning of the 1st inst. there was a little colony of missionaries, eighteen in number, residing at a place called Hwasang, situated among the hills, twelve miles from Kucheng city, whither they had gone for the sake of their health during the summer heats. Early on that fateful morning the children of the STEWART family were out gathering flowers before their elders had risen, when hearing the sound of gongs and drums they turned in the direction of the sounds and met a body of men, who had been deputed to kill all the foreigners. The youth, the innocence of the little ones, availed not to stay the murderous knife and spear, though one or two of the band had sufficient humanity to plead for the lives of the women and children. But they were soon put to silence and the sentence passed at Kucheng was carried out with every circumstance of barbarity and despatch. Nine of the missionary band were killed outright, two dangerously wounded (the little boy HERBERT and the baby) and have since died, making eleven victims to the greed for foreign blood, while four more were cut and hacked by spears and tridents. Three only of that little community escaped uninjured, and it was only through ignorance of their existence by the mob that they were spared. The leader of the party, when some of the men seemed inclined to listen to a plea for mercy, waved a red flag and shouted: "You know your orders; kill outright." It is evident from these circumstances that the rioters went to Hwasang in deadly earnest to carry out a project decided upon in Kucheng or some other city, and of which the actual perpetrators were the mere instruments of commission. What is wanted therefore is the names and station of the real instigators of this abominable tragedy. That it was a deep laid plot, deliberately planned and carefully carried out, is perfectly obvious. That it was no sudden outbreak of spasmodic ferocity against the foreigner is also equally evident. The missionaries had given absolutely no provocation, and were living in complete confidence on what proved to be the very edge of a volcano, which gave them no warning of the impending eruption.

As the Right Rev. Bishop BURDON pointed out in his eloquent speech in the City Hall last week, there was no allegation in this case even against the missionaries. No silly rumour had been started that they were buying children to make medicine out of their eyes, or equally absurd report, no charge of obscenity and bestiality such as were used in Hunan and other Central provinces to inflame the mob against the missionaries. The conspiracy had been hatched in silence miles away and the victims doomed to death by a secret tribunal. It is alleged that the sect called the Vegetarians, one of the secret societies which abound in China, was the author of the outrage. Whether or not this is correct has yet to be discovered. What is known is that there was a strong anti-foreign feeling springing up in the province, of which the officials were cognisant but which they adopted no means of checking or controlling.

How do we know that there is not another CHOU HAN in Fukien, inciting the populace to rapine and murder in order to terrorise foreigners out of the province. The main difference between the Kucheng massacre and the riots and murders in the Yangtze Valley was the fact that no particular crimes are alleged against the missionaries, who indeed were treated merely as foreigners. "Here is a foreign woman," yelled one bloodthirsty wielder of a trident as he aimed his cumbrous weapon at her. "Now all the foreigners are killed," several of the gang were heard to exclaim when they had, as they thought, completed their sanguinary work. If the little missionary community had not been gathered at Hwasang it is possible the mob might have attacked another place. Hwasang was selected, however, presumably because it was known that the bulk of the missionaries were women. The murderers would consequently be able to do the maximum of killing there while meeting the minimum of resistance. The flagrant cowardice of the attack mattered nothing to the instigators of this detestable crime; their tools would have the unpleasantness, and possibly they were well paid for their share in the work. As the meetings in the various ports and in the City Hall have emphatically stated, we want no executions of purchased coolies; we want to see the originators of these deadly outrages tried, convicted, and punished. The mere tools by whose instrumentality the tragedy was enacted no doubt richly deserve death, but the decapitation of every man who either took part in or idly witnessed that unprovoked slaughter on the 1st inst. would be poor consolation and most assuredly no reparation therefor. What the British Government must insist upon is the production and punishment of those men who standing in the background planned the crime.

How is this to be done? Is it likely to be effected by an inquiry conducted by the British Consul? If the inaction imputed to Mr. MANSFIELD on that memorable occasion be not overdrawn, then little reliance can be placed on any efforts he may make to secure atonement. A man who would fain have postponed action until his return from the hills, though the bodies of ten of his fellow subjects lay hacked and maimed, calling aloud for vengeance, is not the sort to probe into Chinese misstatements and extract the truth from a mountain of untruths. The fact that the soldiers despatched as escort on their arrival fell to plundering the missionaries' effects is significant of the attitude of the officials to the foreigners in Fukien. Some independent British official should have been ordered to the scene of the occurrence with all speed so soon as a military escort could be procured for him from Hongkong. But the British Minister appears to have conceived an unbounded trust in Chinese officials, and evidently thinks a guard of native "braves" quite sufficient to protect any British official when about to pursue an inquiry in the interior. Surely such confidence is grievously misplaced. The inquiry held, as it seems likely to be held, in purely Chinese environments, with Chinese officials predominating, is foredoomed to failure. We have seen too many of these farces in the past. The tools, or some purchased substitutes for them, are decapitated, one or two officials escape with a censure, and the chief originator of the disturbance gets off scot free. In no case since the signature of the Treaties has any Commission of Inquiry ended satisfactorily for foreigners. The high officials who instigated the special crime which was the subject

of inquiry have invariably got off with censure or a temporary loss of position, for which they were subsequently liberally recompensed by a sympathetic Government. We fear that unless special instructions come out from Lord SALISBURY on this occasion history will repeat itself and a travesty of justice be the outcome of the Commission. Again we say, what is to be done? With the traditions which at present govern the diplomatic service coupled with the weakness which obviously possesses the present British Minister and paralyses all efforts to obtain redress for wrongs sustained, it is to be feared the chance of securing justice in this case is very remote. It may be necessary for the British public to wake up from its usual indifference and urge the Premier to send a strong man to Peking who will know how to deal with an uncivilised and treacherous Government.

CONSULAR APATHY AND THE KUCHENG OUTRAGE.

(13th August.)

The apathy reported to have been displayed by the British Consul at Foochow in connection with the Kucheng massacre, extraordinary as it appears, is perhaps not much in excess of that displayed by other officials in previous cases of emergency. The new Parliament meets to-day and in the natural course of things early opportunity will be taken by various members to ask for information on the subject of the recent massacre and the previous outrages in Szechuen. The Ministry will be in receipt of the official statements telegraphed from Peking by Sir NICHOLAS O'CONNOR and no doubt the conduct of the Minister himself and of the Consuls will appear according to those statements to have been irreproachable, whereas the truth is that very culpable negligence has been shown. At Thursday's meeting Mr. FRANCIS remarked in the course of his speech that if British officials failed in any part of their duty in any part of the world they were removed from their posts and incapacitated from further service in the state. Would that it were so! Mr. FRANCIS himself, only a moment before, had said that we might justly feel indignant with the English Government and with the English Government officials because on their part they had neglected their duty towards their subjects resident in treaty ports in China and because it was in consequence of that neglect that the recent massacres and outrages had occurred. Why were these neglectful officials not dismissed? Perhaps the neglect had not been sufficiently conspicuous to attract the notice of the home Government, which has itself been neglectful, but now that attention has been directed by the hideous Kucheng massacre to the consequences of past neglect and indifference, perhaps some of those more immediately responsible may be brought to book. When Sir NICHOLAS O'CONNOR was appointed to the Legation at Peking the general impression was that Great Britain was at last to be represented by a strong Minister. As time has gone by without any evidence of strength being afforded, while there has been much evidence of weakness, the conclusion has been reluctantly forced on his nationals that though the present incumbent of the office may not follow the example of his predecessor in pigeon-holing all complaints the practical outcome shews little if any improvement. Anything more imbecile than the treatment of the Szechuen case could not be imagined. Here was an opportunity of sending a strong commission to the spot to bring to trial the Viceroy alleged to be responsible

for the outrages, who had been ordered to remain in the province until the matter was settled. Instead of taking advantage of the opportunity a junior consular official is sent to make inquiries, in conjunction with one of the accused native officials, and to "report to Peking." The Chinese must laugh at such a farce. One of our Shanghai contemporaries, the *China Gazette*, referring to the Kucheng massacre, very pertinently remarks:—"We do not lay all of the blame upon the Chinese mandarins. We do not lay one half the blame upon the hired mobs who carry out their behests, but we do lay upon the heads of such men as Sir NICHOLAS O'CONOR, Col. DENBY, Sir THOMAS WADE, Sir JOHN WALSHAM, Sir HALLIDAY McCARTNEY, Sir ROBERT HART, Sir NICHOLAS HANNEN, and many of the junior American and British consular and diplomatic representatives in China, nine-tenths of the responsibility for this culminating massacre of English and American women in that distant Chinese city." Sir HALLIDAY McCARTNEY and Sir ROBERT HART are in the Chinese service, they are not responsible for the protection of foreigners in the sense that a Minister or Consul is, and their names therefore seem out of place in the above list, but the complaint against the others is well founded. Our contemporary goes on to refer to the treatment the Szechuen refugees received at the hands of their representative officials on their arrival in Shanghai. "Mr. JERNIGAN, the American Consul-General, to his honour be it eternally remembered, took a most active part in directing the action of the American missionaries into such channels as would be likely to procure the readiest ear to their grave position and sufferings. But when the Canadian missionaries approached the British Consulate in Shanghai, we have it from their own lips that they were frozen off and put into the official refrigerator with the desire of cooling their indignation and preventing them from making trouble." And following that we have the case of the British Consul at Foochow, who, it is alleged, thought the murder of a few English ladies a matter of too little consequence to be allowed to interrupt a few days' recreation he was taking in the hills; so that British subjects had to appeal to the American Consul for protection. We should be sorry to do any injustice to Mr. MANSFIELD, and it must be remembered that his side of the case has not yet been heard, but there is a *prima facie* case against him which he should be called upon to meet. While denouncing the neglect of Chinese officials the public whose indignation has been so deeply stirred by the recent lamentable occurrences cannot be expected to tolerate equal neglect on the part of British officials.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING AND HOW TO MEET IT.

(8th August.)

From a telegraphic inquiry received from Shanghai yesterday we gather that it was reported there that a detachment of troops had been sent from Hongkong to escort Consul MANSFIELD, of Foochow, to Kucheng to inquire into the massacre near that city. The troops have not been sent and so far as we are aware no orders have been received that they are to be sent. Possibly the rumour at Shanghai had its origin in the attribution to the British Government of qualities of vigour and determination. To send troops would be the proper course and the assumption that what was proper would be done may have led to the belief that steps had already

been taken in that direction. To send five hundred men of the Rifle Brigade and five hundred men of the Hongkong Regiment to Kucheng, raze the city to the ground, and bring back a few of the high officials for incarceration in Victoria Gaol would have an excellent effect and would put an end to anti-foreign riots in Fuhkien and the neighbouring provinces for a long time to come. No shedding of blood would be necessary unless opposition was offered; the destruction of the city and the arrest of the responsible officials would be quite sufficient. No one could say the punishment was excessive for the atrocious crime that has been committed, details of which are given in our telegram from Foochow.

A public meeting is to be held to-day at which the community will have an opportunity of expressing its indignation at the outrage and its sense of the steps that ought to be taken in relation thereto. There has been some trouble in arranging the meeting, one of the reasons being the strong anti-missionary feeling that prevails in the colony. It is said the missionaries bring such outrages on themselves, that they go out to seek a martyr's crown and when they have got it they don't like it. But whatever may be said of the wisdom or unwisdom of missionary methods no one can read the details of the ghastly butchery of defenceless women and children at Huasang without a burning sense of indignation and horror. There seems to have been no feeling against the missionaries in the village in which they resided. The mob came from a city some miles distant, marched out to the sound of drums and horns, armed with spears and tridents, and all to butcher a few women and children who had given them no cause of offence whatever. The missionary question does not enter into the matter at all, or if it does it sinks into insignificance when it is remembered that the motive of such outrages is less anti-missionary than anti-foreign.

Given the opportunity and a match applied to the powder, and the Chinese would treat us all, even here in Hongkong, as they have treated the small missionary community at Huasang. What led to the burning of Shameen in 1883? There was no question of missionaries there. It was simply an outbreak of anti-foreign feeling, the sparks which set fire to the flame being in the first instance a fracas between some Customs employes and natives and afterwards a row on a river steamer between a watchman and a runner. On that occasion the foreigners happily had notice of the approaching mob and had a ready means of escape by the water, but had any of them fallen into the hands of the rioters doubtless their fate would have been similar to that of the ladies at Huasang. The outrage against which to-day's meeting is called to protest touches all foreigners in China. Here in Hongkong, under the protection of the garrison, we experience no personal feeling of danger, but our interests are identical with those of our friends at the treaty ports and what touches them touches us. Missionary methods have often been adversely criticised in this column and the policy of sending bands of young girls into the interior, literally carrying their lives in their hands, appears to us altogether a mistake. But how any man can allow his anti-missionary views or sentiments to temper in the slightest degree his sense of indignation at the blood curdling atrocities perpetrated at Huasang passes our comprehension. The foolhardiness of the missionaries cannot be held to justify their murder, nor will the protest of to-day's meeting necessarily imply an endorsement of the missionary propaganda.

THE HONGKONG INDIGNATION MEETING.

(9th August.)

The public meeting held yesterday to express the indignation of the community at the Kucheng massacre was the largest ever held in Hongkong, not even excepting the meeting held on the Cricket Ground in 1878 to discuss the state of insecurity of life and property then prevailing in the colony. On that occasion an adjournment had to be made from St. George's Hall to the Cricket Ground, because the room had been packed with Chinese before the Europeans arrived, but the attendance of the latter was not so large as yesterday, when the Theatre Royal was crowded to overflowing. The resolutions were carried with enthusiasm and adequately expressed the feeling of the community. Gentlemen who had in the first instance thrown cold water on the idea of holding a meeting felt constrained, when it was actually called, to give it their support and attendance, and although in these few instances there might have been some mental reservation there could be no doubt of the spontaneity of feeling which dominated the great bulk of the community. Doctors HARTIGAN, CANTLIE, and STEDMAN are to be congratulated on their spirited action in convening the meeting. The community was waiting for some one to do so, and while others held back, these, three of the busiest men in the colony, stepped forward, and showed that they were as ready to attend to the ills of the body politic as to the physical ailments of the individual. We congratulate them on the success which has attended their efforts.

As to the substance of the resolutions there was no difference of opinion whatever. As to the form there was a slight difference between the Chairman and the mover of the second resolution, but Sir FREDERICK CLARKE's complaint seemed to be that he had not been shown the full draft, not that he objected to the actual wording. There was, however, some feeling, which found expression in conversation after the meeting had broken up, that the censure of the British Government was ill-advised. There is no doubt the community does feel deep disgust with the apathy of the British Government, but under the circumstances under which the meeting was held it might have been more dignified if that particular part of the resolution had been recast in words that might have been made equally strong without conveying a formal censure of the Government.

The speech of the day was that of Bishop BURDON, who spoke well and to the point and carried his audience with him in almost everything he said. The explanation given by his Lordship of the anti-foreign movement in China, differing as it does in toto from that put forward by Mr. T. JACKSON, is in our view entirely correct. The outrages are instigated and encouraged by the mandarins. There is nothing anti-dynastic about them. In isolated cases, such as the attack on the French Mission at Ho Yun, reported in another column, outrages may be the work of robbers, but in the majority of instances they are carried out by mobs of the settled population acting with the connivance and often at the direct instigation of the officials. In the Yangtze outrages of 1891 and the more recent Szechuen outrages this has been proved beyond doubt, and in the case of the Kucheng horror the authorities took no steps to afford protection, although, as the Bishop said, they must have known what was brewing. Mr. JACKSON's idea that the Chinese Government is powerless to prevent the outrages appears to us quite untenable.

The Chinese Government can remove any official it chooses, and if it retains in power anti-foreign officials it must be held responsible for their actions.

What is to be done, was a question asked at yesterday's meeting. Strong and stern measures were demanded, but the meeting did not proceed to discuss what these measures should be. But one thing stands out very clearly, namely, that if the Peking Government is to be allowed to continue in power and at the same time protection is to be secured for foreigners, the old gunboat policy must be revived and carried out more vigorously than ever before. Reparation for outrages must be exacted on the spot. To refer the cases to Peking for consideration is worse than useless. When the cases get there, they remain, and the whole ingenuity of the Tsungli Yamen is expended in tergiversation and delay. It is impracticable to treat the Son of Heaven as a friendly sovereign and at the same time to send military expeditions to Peking to secure redress for every outrage, but it is quite practicable and would be very effective to send gunboats to the nearest accessible point to the actual scene of the outrages and exact redress there. For the last twenty-five years we have been on the wrong tack. Pressure cannot be exerted on Peking direct, but it can be exerted very effectively if applied through the provinces by means of gunboats and small armed expeditions. It is true a gunboat could not well be sent to Chengtu, in Szechuen, but if Ichang were occupied and the river blockaded above that point Szechuen would very soon be brought to reason. In the case of Kucheng an expedition could reach the spot without difficulty and exact reparation. The case of Fatshan, too, presents no difficulty. But in every case the officials ought to be made to feel the lash more severely than their tools the common people. Mr. FRANCIS at yesterday's meeting spoke of the necessity of taking guarantees for the due execution of any sentence passed upon an official for failure in affording adequate protection to foreigners. No better guarantee could be secured than the person of the offender; let him be locked up in an English gaol for safe keeping, and not only will we have a guarantee that the sentence will be duly executed, but every official throughout the length and breadth of the land will be particularly anxious to avoid incurring a similar punishment. The effect would be more salutary than the chopping off of any number of heads.

MISSIONARIES AND GUNBOATS.

It was the late Bishop MAGEE, we think, who said that it would be impossible to conduct the affairs of the world according to a literal interpretation of the teachings of the New Testament. According to our modern conception, if a man steals our cloak it is neither right nor politic to give him our coat also, which would be compounding a felony; rather should we take the thief before Mr. WODEHOUSE to be dealt with according to his deserts. Is the command to preach the gospel to all creatures to be regarded as equally non-binding? Many professing Christians seem to think so, though if they correctly described themselves they might probably be more accurately classed as Agnostics. When the Bishop said at Thursday's meeting that he did not think there was anyone who would sit down to write against the propagation of Christianity in all the world His Lordship must have allowed the current of his thoughts momentarily to carry him

away from fact, for many treatises have been written against missionary effort, and amongst a community like that of Hongkong the feeling of the majority is decidedly opposed to the work. Our view in this part of the world is more immediately directed to China, and if it be admitted that there is anything elevating and ennobling in Christianity, anything to make men's lives purer, to promote justice and mercy, then no country in the world stands more in need of Christianity than China, a country eaten up with greed and selfishness and corruption and where the people without provocation can engage in such fiendish work as that of the Kucheng massacre. Many, however, are to be found who do not believe that any regeneration of the country is likely to be effected by the work of the missionaries, who impugn the sincerity of the converts that are made, and who condemn the whole movement root and branch as a fruitful source of political trouble without any compensating advantages.

In view of such an outrage as that at Kucheng, however, all foreigners, whether friendly to missions or not, unite in calling for swift and stern retribution, not because the victims were missionaries, but because they were foreigners. The occupation of the victims is disregarded, but to allow the murder of foreigners to go unavenged it is felt would be to compromise the safety of the whole of the foreign communities in China. Whether it is wise that missionaries should be allowed to go into the interior or not, when they are there they must be protected. Thus it necessarily follows that the bible and the gunboat must go together. Amongst missionaries themselves there are some few who deprecate the use of force, who are prepared to lay down their lives if necessary, and who, if they could be consulted, would earnestly condemn any expedition to secure atonement for their murder. Some well wishers of the work entertain similar views, and a correspondent whose letter appears in another column suggests that the use of military power in connection with missions compromises the whole object of the institution. "If," says our correspondent, "on the murder of a missionary another were to take his place, and on his murder another, and if so on the breach were ever filled by a fresh zealot, the Chinese might learn to respect and to listen to the message of such brave gospellers, but if, on the contrary, they learn to regard the missionary as the forerunner of the gunboat they are scarcely likely to heed his preaching." There can be no doubt, we think, that if that policy were adopted the cause of Christianity in China would in the long run make more progress. But we are not concerned with the christianization of the Chinese, but with the protection of foreigners, and the whole foreign community is injured by any wrong done to one of its members, whether he be a missionary or a merchant. It is impossible for the missionary to divest himself of his foreign nationality, and as a foreigner he must be protected.

THE ABILITY OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT RIOTS.

Is the Chinese Government unable to prevent riots and suppress the movements that lead to anti-foreign disturbances? Not at all. It is not inability but indifference and corruption that cause the trouble. Where there is not an actively hostile feeling in high places towards foreigners there is the most complete and absolute indifference. When an outrage occurs and the Foreign Ministers begin to kick the great lumbering

monster of a Government and try to wake it, shouting "Hi, there's somebody killed, get up," the brute yawns, stretches itself, and if the disturbance is severe enough may be induced to exert itself for a moment, and then off it goes to sleep again, wishing foreigners and all their belongings were in hades. But it appears ridiculous to doubt its power. Over and over again the Government that was declared so impotent by some of the speakers at Thursday's meeting has put down formidable rebellions. In the Taiping rebellion it was pretty nearly defeated and was only saved by foreign assistance. But almost immediately following the Taiping rebellion came the Mahomedan rebellion in Yunnan, which was suppressed by its own exertions. That was followed by the Yinfei rebellion, which was likewise suppressed, and then came Tso Tsung-tang's historic march across the Gobi desert to retake Kashgaria, a difficult operation but successfully accomplished. To say that a Government capable of feats of this kind is incapable of putting down local anti-foreign movements is equivalent to saying that the greater does not include the less. Mr. JACKSON said that even Western Governments had failed to put down secret societies, which is true enough, but Western Governments do not allow the Secret Societies to march out openly, with banners flying and bands playing, armed with swords and tridents, to slay women and children. If, as reported by Archdeacon WOLFE, the Vegetarian Society at Kucheng has become too strong in numbers for the local military to control, it is owing to the supineness of the authorities in not checking their excesses at the outset; and to deal with the Society as it stands at present it would be a simple matter to move up troops from elsewhere. What China suffers from is sloth and pride. She has plenty of strength but is too lazy to use it except under pressure of the very gravest emergencies, and she is too proud to admit or even to recognise that her system of administration stands in need of reform. A revival of the gunboat policy would be the best means that could be adopted to bring her to her senses and set her on the right course. Under firm pressure the Government will develop plenty of ability to do all that is required of it.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK DIVIDEND.

At the meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on Saturday Mr. SHEWAN, speaking with reference to the amount of dividend paid, said that *bona fide* investors "would be glad to think they had not been given all their money to spend as they liked, and would rest content in the knowledge that the balance was in the hands of a man who knows far better than they do how to invest it for them." This expression of opinion was greeted with applause, but very few will be found on consideration to give it their assent. The applause was given on account of the implied compliment to Mr. JACKSON, whose management of the Bank admits of very high compliment, but the statement that Mr. JACKSON knows better how to invest the shareholders' money for them than they do themselves is not correct. The Bank's investments yield from two and a half to three per cent., being all made, very properly, in first class sterling securities, but in the Far East money can be more profitably employed, and an investment is regarded as a very poor one that does not return at least six per cent. The directors of the Bank have, we think, exercised a wise discretion in not paying a

higher dividend on the present occasion, but that opinion is not founded on the reasons advanced by Mr. SHEWAN. The Chairman said:—"If silver were only steadily at a reasonably high level, we would not have any difficulty in pleasing our shareholders in the matter of dividend, but in its present very uncertain position we have got to think seriously before committing ourselves to a high 'sterling dividend.' The Bank is having a splendid run of prosperity at present, but the shareholders will exercise a wise discretion in not being too exacting in the matter of dividends for some little time to come.

SUPREME COURT.

12th August.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT—Sir FIELDING CLARKE (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.)

LAM SAU YAU, APPELLANT, V. CAPTAIN LUNT, RESPONDENT.

At the Magistracy a charge brought by an exciseman of the Opium Farmer against Captain Lunt, of the steamer *Fushun*, of allowing his vessel to be used for the importation of opium contrary to the provisions of the Prepared Opium Ordinance was dismissed. Against that decision the complainant appealed.

Mr. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny), appeared for the appellant, and Mr. McNeill (instructed by Mr. Ellis, of Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) for the respondent.

Mr. Francis said this was an appeal from the Police Magistrate, Hon. E. Wodehouse, on a question of fact. A charge was brought by the appellant against Captain Lunt, of the *Fushun*, under the provisions of section 33 of Ordinance 21 of 1891, which is the Prepared Opium Ordinance at present in force. The section was as follows:—"If any ship shall be used for the importation, landing, removal, carriage, or conveyance of any opium in contravention of this Ordinance, the masters, owner, or agents thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars. An amount of any such opium found on board any such ship and exceeding (a) in the case of any steamship of 60 tons burden and upwards Tls. 50 in weight, (b) in the case of any steamship under 60 tons burden Tls. 25 in weight, (c) in the case of all other ships Tls. 10 in weight, shall be deemed evidence of the unlawful use of any such ship, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that every reasonable precaution had been taken to prevent the unlawful use of any such ship, and that none of the officers or their servants or any of the crew of such ship were implicated therein." Under another provision it was forbidden to bring prepared opium into the colony or into the waters of the colony. The charge made against Captain Lunt was that his ship had been used for the conveyance into the colony of a quantity of opium of upwards of Tls. 50 in weight, his vessel being one of over 60 tons burden; and under the provisions of the Ordinance the mere fact that the opium was found was evidence of the unlawful use of such ship. The burden appeared to be thrown on the captain of the ship to show that he took all reasonable precautions to prevent the vessel being so used. There was no evidence that the master, owners, or any of the crew were directly implicated in the transaction, and therefore counsel confined himself to the question of insufficient precautions. He proceeded to read the depositions taken before the Magistrate, showing that on the 30th May Tls. 74 of prepared opium were found on the ship.

The Chief Justice—We have read the depositions, and understand the point on which you are grounding your objection. It appears that a notice was put up in the cabins, and I think the passengers were personally warned, and you suggest that that is insufficient.

Mr. Francis—Yes. I would call your Lordship's attention to the fact that Tls. 74 of opium were found on board. Another point, which the Magistrate did not consider admissible as evidence, was that there had been a considerable number of other cases in which opium had been

found on board this vessel. The vessel had been previously used for the purposes of conveying opium, and it seems to me, with all respect to the Magistrate's decision, that that was evidence of continuous usage.

The Chief Justice—Was there any evidence that such was the fact within the captain's knowledge?

Mr. Francis—There was no direct evidence except it was sworn that the captain was in charge of the vessel.

Continuing, Mr. Francis pointed out that it was also given in evidence that the luggage of the passengers, when the vessel left a Chinese port, was inspected by Chinese Customs officers. One precaution he suggested was that the owners of the ship could very easily and without any trouble or expense direct one of their officers to accompany the Customs officer in his search through the luggage, and ascertain whether any of the passengers had such a considerable quantity of opium as had been found in this case. A passenger was perfectly entitled to bring on board a sufficient quantity of opium for his own use during the voyage, and the officers at Canton would not be entitled to interfere with such passenger. For a ship's officer to go round with a Customs official would be doing no violence to the passengers; and when a ship was constantly travelling backwards and forwards to Chinese ports somebody was bound to do something more than post a notice in each cabin. It was in the power of the owners to stipulate before they allowed any passenger on board that he shall have his luggage searched; if necessary such stipulation should be printed on the back of the tickets. He submitted that it was not a reasonable precaution to stick up a notice requiring the passengers to throw the opium overboard before the ship enters Hongkong; a ship's officer should go round and see that the opium was thrown overboard. This was a very important question for the opium farmer. It was only the second case that had been taken under the section (which had been taken from the Singapore Ordinance), and this was the first case in which the question of what is a "reasonable precaution" had been raised. The officers did nothing to see that their ship was not used for the illegal conveyance of prepared opium. The notice was not put up by the owners but by their compradore, and from the concluding section one would imagine that it was put up by the passengers themselves. It ran as follows—"As men of this steamer we have spared no pains—"

The Chief Justice—The compradore cannot be the "men of the steamer;" he can be a man only.

Mr. Francis—Quite so, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—It does not matter. By permission and arrangement of the steamship company this notice is brought to the knowledge of every passenger.

Mr. Francis, in conclusion, again suggested that a ship's officer should assist in the search of the luggage.

The Chief Justice—I do not think we need trouble you, Mr. McNeill. The offence charged against the respondent in this case was the unlawful use of his vessel for the importation of opium. There was, in the ordinary meaning of the expression, no use of the vessel for the importation of opium. The opium which was found concealed in the passengers' luggage was being conveyed in the ship, but that would not amount to the use of the ship for the importation of opium in what I consider the correct meaning of the term. But the Ordinance goes on to say that if "in the case of a steamship of 60 tons burden and upwards"—which the steamship in question was—"Tls. 50 in weight was found"—and more than that quantity was found—that these facts shall be deemed evidence of the unlawful use of the ship, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that every reasonable precaution had been taken to prevent the unlawful use of any such ship, and that none of the officers or their servants or the crew were implicated therein." So it was a question whether by force of the legal fiction established by this Ordinance the Magistrate was bound to say that the ship was used for the unlawful importation of opium. Well on this appeal it is not suggested that "any of the officers or their servants or the crew were implicated" in the conveyance of opium. The contention is that it was not shown that the Magistrate ought to have been

satisfied upon the evidence before him that every "reasonable precaution" had been taken to prevent the importation of opium. Now what was done was this. A notice of a very direct character was put up all over the ship for the information of the passengers that they would get into serious trouble if they attempted to import opium into the colony; they were personally warned by word of mouth that they should not do so. The question is whether that is sufficient—whether that is "every reasonable precaution" within the meaning of the Act. Well now, in considering that expression, "every reasonable precaution," we must consider the character of the people who have to take the precautions. They are not policemen, and they are not Customs officers; they are officers of the ship, and of course their duty—their primary duty—is to look after the safe navigation of the ship. It is suggested that they might have done various things. It appears to be the duty of the Customs officers to inspect the luggage before it is put on board. The officers of the ship cannot reasonably be supposed to see that that duty is efficiently performed. It is suggested that a ship's officer should accompany the Customs—

Mr. Francis—Pardon me for interrupting, my Lord. It is not the duty of Customs officers at Canton to prevent opium going on board.

The Chief Justice—Is there a Customs officer on board the ship?

Mr. Francis—No; the Customs officer is on board the ship at Canton to see that all duties to the Canton Customs are properly paid. It is not his duty to prevent the opium going on board.

The Chief Justice—I took it down as your argument that it was his duty to inspect the luggage. It is suggested that an officer of the ship should accompany the Customs officer in the search. I think that would be altogether unreasonable. Unless some duty was imposed upon the captain by the Legislature it would be unreasonable to suppose that the time of the ship's officers should be taken up in that duty on board any steamer. It is said that the ship's company should insist on the inspection of the luggage. There again it would be rather a troublesome business, and I do not think it would be reasonable for them to take that trouble unless there was an expressed duty. The same remark applies to the suggestion that they might personally see during the voyage that all the luggage was opened and inspected to ascertain if there was any opium on board. It seems to me that they could not be reasonably expected to do these things, and I really do not know myself what else they could have done. It has not been suggested that they could reasonably be expected to have done more than taking the precautions they did. Under these circumstances I think the appeal must be dismissed. Verdict for respondent with costs.

The Acting Puisne Judge.—I concur.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

STATEMENTS OF THE SURVIVORS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FOOCHOW, 5th August, 1895.

I enclose a copy of the statements of the survivors, which will give you about all that is known of this sad affair. I can only add the story of what happened to the Stewart family as well as can be gathered from the talk of the elder of the children.

The 1st August was the birthday of one of the children, I do not remember which, and three of them went out, before their parents had risen, to the hills to gather flowers. They heard a sound of drums and gongs, and, thinking it was some kind of military parade, ran to see the sight. As they came near enough to distinguish the voices, they heard talk of killing the foreigners, which frightened them and they started to run to the house. They were met at the door by their father, who had been aroused by the noise. As soon as he saw something was wrong he rushed to his room, probably to get his wife, and this is the last that was ever seen of him. The children ran to the nurse, and actually saw her killed by the rioters while trying to protect the baby. The eldest girl dragged the baby from under her dead body and succeeded, together with the other children, in getting out of the house, but not until they were all more or less knocked about.

The foreigners resident at Hwasang were the Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Stewart, an Irish nurse

called Lena, name unknown, their five children, ages ranging from twelve or thirteen years to the baby of thirteen months, Miss Hattie Newcombe, Misses Codrington, Gordon, Marshall, Stewart, two Misses Saunders, and Rev. H. S. Phillips, all members of the Church Mission, and Miss Hartford, of the American Methodist Mission, while Dr. J. J. Gregory, of the last named Mission, was at the city of Kucheng, or Kutien, about twelve miles away.

Of these eighteen persons only Messrs. Phillips and Gregory have arrived here unhurt; Miss Codrington and two of the children are very badly wounded and may die; the other two children and Miss Hartford are only slightly injured, but the latter, who is not very robust, is rather broken up by the shock, though in no danger. The others, with the exception of the child, were killed outright, and he, poor little fellow, died on the way from Hwasang to the boats. The bodies are expected here this morning.

STATEMENT OF REV. H. S. PHILLIPS

On board boat from Sui Kow,

3rd August.

About 6.30 a.m. on August 1st, hearing shouts from the direction of the Stewarts' house—I was sleeping in a house five minutes' walk away, though spending most of the day with the Stewarts—I went out, and at first thought it was simply a number of children playing, but I soon was convinced that the voices were those of excited men and started off for the house. I was soon met by a native, who almost pulled me back, shouting that the vegetarians had come. I said that I must go on, and soon got in sight of the house and could see a number of men, say forty or fifty, carrying off loads of plunder. One man seemed to be the leader carrying a small red flag. I could see nothing of any Europeans. As this was in full view of the rioters, I crept up the hill in the brushwood and got behind two trees, from twenty to thirty yards from the house. Here I could see everything and appeared not to be seen at all. As I could still see no foreigners I concluded they had escaped, and as to go down was certain death I thought it better to wait where I was. After a minute or two the retreat horn was sounded and the vegetarians began to leave, but before they did so they set fire to the houses. Ten minutes after this every vegetarian had gone. I came down and looked about the front of the house, but could see nothing of anyone, though I feared something dreadful had happened, as I heard the vegetarians as they left saying repeatedly "Now all the foreigners are killed." I just then met one of the servants, who told me that the children were in the house in which Miss Hartford, of the American mission, was staying. I found Mr. Stewart's eldest daughter Mildred here with a serious wound on one knee and another severe cut. When I had washed these and put what old calico we had to staunch the bleeding I turned to Herbert, Mr. Stewart's son, who was fearfully hacked almost everywhere. Then Miss Codrington sent me a message that she too was in the house. I found her in a fearful condition, but with cold water and rags we managed to staunch the bleeding. She begged me not to wait, as she thought Miss Topsy Saunders was still alive. I then rushed up to the back of the house and found the bodies of Miss T. Saunders, Miss Stewart, Miss Gordon, and Miss Marshall. The latter was awfully cut, her head almost severed, but beyond wounds given in the struggle the bodies were not mutilated. Then later I found Miss H. Newcombe's body at the foot of a hill in front of the house where it had evidently been thrown.

As then I could see no traces of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss N. Saunders, and Lena the nurse, we hoped some had escaped, and I returned to the house where the children [four Stewart children] and Miss Codrington were.

Presently Miss Hartford arrived. She had received a nasty cut under one ear, but had been saved from death, by a native Christian. I learned later from Miss Codrington that the five ladies of the Zenana Missionary society, who lived in the lower of the two houses which formed the Kucheng sanatorium, after a futile effort to escape, got out at the back, and were immediately surrounded by vegetarians. At first they said they intended to bind them and carry them away, and the ladies begged if this was the intention they might be allowed their umbrellas, but this was instantly refused; some even of the vegetarians seemed touched with their pleading for life. An old Hoi-san man, alone of the natives

who did not take part, begged that their lives might be spared. Some of the vegetarians were inclined to spare them, but were ordered by their leader to carry out their orders. Had they been able to escape into the brushwood around, there seems little doubt they might have been saved. The great misfortune was that only two were dressed. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, I learned from Kathleen Stewart, were not dressed, Lena, the nurse, died protecting the baby, whom Kathleen managed to carry out of the house, though not before her [the baby's] eye had been injured. Miss Nelly Saunders, Kathleen told me, was also knocked down, at the nursery door, going to help the children, and as we afterwards found the remains of a burnt body there, we had little doubt it was hers. For a long time we thought that at least Mr. and Mrs. Stewart had escaped, but later I found their bodies, or rather ashes, in what had been their bedroom. The Hoi-san people seemed to have, as a whole, no hand in the affair, though doubtless four or five vegetarian families were concerned. The natives say the vegetarian band came from the east road [of Kucheng city], many from Aneong and Abdieng ban, within thirty or forty li of Kucheng. The Kucheng former magistrate Wang came up in the evening to examine into the case.

H. S. PHILLIPS.

MISS HARTFORD'S STATEMENT.

August 1st, 7.30 a.m., heard shouts and yells; servants rushed in, shouting for me to get up, the vegetarians were coming; they were tearing down the house on the hill [belonging to the English mission]. Two minutes later my teacher came to my door and told me to run. I put on my clothes, rushed out to the door, to be met by a man with trident spear, who yelled "Here is a foreign woman," and pointed the spear at my chest. I twisted it to one side, and it just grazed my ear and head. He threw me to the ground and beat me with the wooden end of the spear. A servant came and wrenched the spear away, and told me to run. I jumped down an embankment and ran along the road. A servant came and pulled me along until I got up the side of the hill, where I lay to get more breath. After resting I reached a secluded spot and lay there. All the while the yells went on and the two houses were burning to the ground. After a while the yells stopped and we supposed the vegetarians had gone away, so the servant went to see how matters were. He returned in half an hour, telling me to come home, that five ladies of the English mission had been killed, and some were wounded and at my house. This was a rented native house and not troubled at all. I went home to find Miss Codrington much cut about the head and beaten all over, Mildred Stewart [twelve years] cut on one knee, bleeding very badly; Herbert Stewart [six years] cut on the head, almost dead; baby Stewart [one year old] one eye black and swollen; second Stewart girl (Kathleen, eleven years) and the second boy (three years) were beaten and pierced with spears, but not seriously injured. The boy vomited all day, at times we thought from fright. Mr. Phillips, of the English mission, lived in a native house, at some distance, and escaped all injury, only arriving in time to see the bodies of the dead and hear the vegetarians say "We have killed all the foreigners." At first we heard some of the foreigners had escaped and were in hiding, but as Mr. Stewart did not come we feared the worst. Mr. Phillips went to the ruins, and found eight bodies, five not burned and three burned so as not to be recognisable. Dr. Gregory arrived at dark, and dressed the patients. Coffins were made and the bodies put in; the bones of the burned put in boxes. Afterwards another burned body was found, making nine people massacred. First the Rev. R. W. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Lena, a nurse from Ireland, Nelly Saunders, Topsy Saunders (these lived in the upper house) called the Stewart house, Hattie Newcombe, Elvie Marshall, Lucy Stewart, and Annie Gordon. The first four were burned beyond recognition. Miss Topsy Saunders ran out of the house and was killed outside. Miss Newcombe was thrown down an embankment, her head nearly severed from the shoulders. Miss Gordon's head was also nearly cut off. The bodies were put in coffins and we left Hwasang for Suikow at about four o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Herbert Stewart died about three hours later. We took on the body in a chair and had a coffin made at Suikow. We reached Suikow at about

eight o'clock on Saturday morning and telegraphed to Foochow for a steam launch. We left Suikow in native boats at three p.m. On Sunday morning we met the steam launch going to Suikow, taking soldiers. We engaged it to take us to Foochow and soon after met a second steam launch, having on board two English missionaries and our Consul's brother.

When I was thrown down my teacher's wife called on some Hwasang men who stood round to save me. There were four men there and only one vegetarian but they would not help me. My teacher's wife came and tried to pull me away as the vegetarian beat me, and he kicked her. When this vegetarian kicked her he started down the hill after some Chinese. I escaped.

There were about one hundred vegetarians, Mr. Phillips thinks after investigation. I only saw the one man who attacked me and shouted, "Here is a foreign woman." He had a trident spear; some of them had swords, and there was at least one gun, for it was fired off.

The Kucheng magistrate came up to Hwasang on Friday afternoon with one hundred soldiers. He viewed the bodies, saw the injured, and inquired the names of all, and places of injuries, and wrote out an account. He did what he could to help me to get off to Suikow.

MABEL C. HARTFORD.

DR. J. J. GREGORY'S STATEMENT.

At 1.30 p.m. on August 1st, a native Christian rushed into my study saying that several of the foreign ladies at Hwasang, a mountain resort twelve miles from Kucheng city, had been killed that morning, and two houses burnt. Fifteen minutes later a note from Mr. Phillips confirmed the report, for he said that five ladies were dead, Mr. Stewart missing, and four seriously wounded, and expressed the hope that I was then on my way up. I at once went into the Yamen, where hundreds of people had already gathered. The district magistrate [Wong] said he would himself go right up to Hwasang, taking some sixty soldiers with him. At three p.m. I left under escort of thirteen soldiers and arrived at Hwasang at 8 p.m. to find that nine adults, British subjects, had been murdered, and that all those alive at Hwasang [eight] had been more or less seriously injured with the exception of Mr. Phillips, who had arrived at Hwasang only two or three days before and was lodging at a native house some distance from the English cottages.

I at once set to work to make the injured as comfortable as possible, and found that Miss Codrington [English] had received one sword cut, extending from left angle of mouth diagonally outward and downward, seven inches in extent, completely dividing lower lip and exposing inferior bone; one cut on crown forward some three inches in extent, and quite down to the inner table of the skull; one cut across the nose and beneath right eye five inches long; and another cut three inches long on right side of neck, two skin wounds on the arm, and a deep punctured wound on outside of right thigh, serious.

Miss Hartford [American] struck in chest with spear, but owing to her resistance and help from others the skin was unbroken here. The lobe of right ear was cut and several bruises on face and lower extremities, due to being beaten by the murderer after he had struck her to the ground. While a servant engaged him in struggle she escaped to the hills and remained hidden until all was over. Most injury to the nervous system.

Mildred Stewart [twelve] received wounds—to the outside of right knee, six inches long, and opening quite into joint, exposing patella, and two punctured wounds, one on left leg, and one on left foot, serious. Kathleen Stewart [eleven] received several slight wounds and bruises on face and extremities, not serious. Herbert Stewart [six] received a deep wound on the right side of neck, four inches long, one on the crown, which chipped up external table of skull; one on back part of head, four inches long, which clove the skull, exposing brain; another circular scalp wound on left side of head two and a half inches in diameter; a small punctured wound on anterior part of chest, and another stab in back. Died thirty hours after injuries, on road to Suikow.

Ewan Stewart [three], stab wound in left thigh, and several bruises and scratches, not serious. Baby Stewart [thirteen months], stab into right eye, small punctured wound left

frontal region, which enters cranial cavity. Also several severe bruises; serious.

Of those who were killed outright, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Nelly Saunders, and Lena an Irish nurse, were almost incinerated in one of the burned houses. They were, however, all murdered before the house was burned, as is proved by eye witnesses and as would be a natural deduction, since they would have otherwise endeavoured to escape from a burning house which was only a single floor building. Miss Hessie Newcombe was cut on left cheek and left hand, probably with a spear, and was then thrown over a steep embankment, where we found the body. Miss Marshall's throat was frightfully cut and a deep wound made on left wrist. Miss Stewart, I failed to find any serious wound of person and am inclined to think she died from shock largely. This opinion is confirmed by Miss Codrington's report. Miss Gordon received a deep spear wound in face, another in the neck, and one in side of head. Miss Topsy Saunders' death was caused by spear wound in right orbit, the weapon entering brain.

Apparently no *post mortem* mutilation was attempted on any of the bodies. This massacre was done by members of a secret society, known as vegetarians, who have been giving some trouble, alike to Christians and heathen, during the past year in and around Kucheng. From various reports of those who saw the attack, I believe there were about eighty men, armed with spears and swords, and seemed strongly organized and under one leader. No one in or near Kucheng or Hwasang knew of the intended attack and it was as sudden as it was terrible. The entire time consumed did not exceed thirty minutes.

Miss Codrington tells me they asked to be allowed to live, and said their property was unimportant; that some of the murderers were inclined to listen to their prayers, but that the leader, who carried a red flag, waved this and shouted, "You know your orders; kill outright!"

When the massacre was over Mr. Phillips and I placed all the remains in coffins and after much effort we succeeded in getting the District Magistrate to order the coffins to be carried to Suikau and secured chairs for those alive. We left Hwasang at 3 p.m. on the 2nd August for Suikau and travelled all night, arriving at the latter place at 8.30 a.m. on the 3rd, the saddest and most terrible procession ever formed in China.

The Magistrate, led by our orders, sealed four boats for us at Suikau. We left there for Foochow at 3 p.m. on the 3rd. On the morning of the 4th we met a steam launch taking the Sub-Prefect up to Suikau. We boarded this, and insisted upon the launch towing our boats with the wounded to Foochow. Soon after this we met Mr. Hixson, U.S. Marshal, Archdeacon Wolfe, and Rev. Mr. Banister, with a launch bringing supplies. These we welcomed with joy, and arrived in Foochow at 12.30 p.m. on this day.

As to the cause of this unheard of savage and cruel act I cannot form a good opinion, but believe the actors must have been hirelings.

FOOCHOW, 7th August.

The story of the children:—On the 1st August, Herbert's birthday, the three eldest went early to the hills to gather flowers. Hearing horns and drums they ran to see the procession, as they supposed it to be, and met the crowd. One man seized Kathleen by the hair and beat her. The others ran away screaming. Kathleen got away and ran home. Saw her father enter her mother's room. This was the last seen of either of them. Kathleen hid under the bed. Mildred, unable to do so, lay upon the bed, and was attacked and wounded in the knee. Kathleen was not discovered. She heard a rushing sound and found the house was burning, dragged Mildred out and went to the nursery, pulled the baby from under the body of the dead nurse, and carried out in safety one by one her two wounded brothers. Taking the four children one at a time she started for Miss Hartford's. Half way she met a native and inducing him after some trouble to help they reached the house.

PUBLIC MEETING AT FOOCHOW.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS." FOOCHOW, 7th August.

A meeting attended by the whole community was held. Mr. R. B. Westall was chairman. The statements of Mr. Phillips and Dr. Gregory (were read.) Rev. G. B. Smyth

in a telling speech urged that the Government of China was responsible for not punishing the perpetrators of former outrages and that foreign Governments were responsible by their weakness in accepting dollars for blood in settlement of former outrages. The following resolution was passed:—

"Whereas this meeting has heard all the heartrending particulars and details of the cruel massacre that took place near Kucheng on the 1st inst., confirmed by the Rev. H. S. Phillips, who was present, also by Mr. Gregory, who was shortly in attendance, resolved that this meeting agrees in unanimously giving public expression to its feeling of horror and indignation that such a barbarous outrage should be perpetrated in a country with which the nationals of the victims are on friendly terms. It thus publicly declares its heartfelt sympathy with the friends of those who have perished. It must be made known to the British Government and the Government of the United States of America that no confidence will be felt at this port until the perpetrators of this crime as well as those who instigated it and are responsible for it are punished. We denounce the criminal negligence of the Chinese officials, who, in spite of repeated manifestations of hostility to foreigners, failed to take proper measures to put down the vegetarian movement. In our judgment the weakness of the Governments in the settlement of Chinese outrages in the past is largely responsible for the massacre of Thursday morning. It is absolutely necessary for them to take strong measures to prevent the recurrence of such outrages in the future. Under no circumstances should they be satisfied with a money indemnity, however large."

The meeting voted that the resolutions be forwarded direct to the two Governments.

LATER.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED CHILDREN.

The baby and Mildred are hardly expected to live.

SOLDIERS LOOTING.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS." FOOCHOW, 8th August, 10.30 a.m.

A messenger from Archdeacon Wolfe at Kucheng arrived here this morning with a letter conveying the information that the Chinese soldiers sent by the Chinese authorities to protect the mission property at Kucheng have broken into the late Mr. Stewart's house, broken open the boxes and trunks, and plundered them of whatever valuables they contained.

A FEEBLE POLICY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS." SHANGHAI, 8th August, 10.41 a.m.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor's reply to the China Association is feeble. It expresses deep sympathy with the relatives of the victims of the massacre and states that Consul Mansfield has been ordered to proceed to Kucheng under a military escort to investigate the affair, and that an Imperial proclamation will be issued forthwith.

With reference to the Szechuen outrages, the Minister states that Acting Consul Trautman, who has been ordered to proceed to Chengtu to investigate the cause of the riots, represents both British and American interests, but that his duty is only to supply material for consideration at Peking.

SHANGHAI'S IDEA OF WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

It is the opinion here that two hundred men of the Hongkong Regiment should be sent as an escort for Consul Mansfield.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS." FOOCHOW, 10th August, 5.5 p.m.

The Stewart baby, which was severely wounded in the Kucheng attack, died at 3.20 p.m. to-day.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 5th August.

The massacre of Missionaries at Kucheng of British subjects has aroused the deepest horror and anger in England.

FOOCHOW, 6th August.

The survivors of the massacre who have been interviewed state that it was a premeditated and diabolical plot to get rid of the Missionaries and that no provocation was given. The victims were asleep when attacked.

The corpses and charred remains of the victims were buried at midnight yesterday.

Rumours are current of further riots nearer Foochow.

An indignation meeting will be held at the Club to-night.

LONDON, 6th August.

Lord Salisbury has demanded that the Government of China issue a decree ordering the execution of the culprits concerned in the recent massacre and that the fullest protection shall be afforded to missionaries in the future. He also demands an escort for the Foochow Consul, who is proceeding to the scene of the outrage to make enquiries. China has assented to these demands.

FOOCHOW, 7th August.

Archdeacon Wolfe states that the soldiers sent by the Viceroy to protect the missionary property in Kucheng have looted the house of the late Mr. Stewart and plundered everything of value. He also states that the Vegetarians number some 12,000 men in Kucheng and the adjoining districts, that they are well organized and armed, and quite able to withstand any Chinese troops that Government can send against them. It is well known that about 400 heads of the society are holding constant meetings in a village about seven miles from Kucheng.

LONDON, 8th August, 1895.

The Chinese Minister has had a protracted audience with Lord Salisbury concerning the Missionary massacre at Kucheng and a Cabinet Council was afterwards held in this connection.

THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

The Right Rev. Bishop Burdon favours us with the following:—Archdeacon Wolfe, in a letter dated 6th August, just received, says that the cause of the sudden attack is supposed to be as follows:—A man was murdered in the district in one of the village feuds and the magistrate went to investigate the case and apprehend the murderer. The latter belonged to the Vegetarian Society, which at once came to the rescue of a member of their party and drove off the magistrate and his police. On this the magistrate sent to Foochow for help and the Viceroy ordered up about 150 soldiers. The Vegetarians seeing this assembled in their thousands and determined to fight and resist the soldiers; but they decided first to kill all the foreigners at Hwa-sang (a high mountainous region about 12 miles from Kucheng, where all the missionaries were taking shelter from the dreadful heat of the plains), as they suspected the foreigners of having been the means of bringing up the soldiers from Foochow. This is the reason given by the magistrate, and it is the common belief of the people.

The Archdeacon further adds that the native clergyman at Kucheng found out the intention of the Vegetarians to kill the foreigners the night before the murders and sent off a messenger to inform Mr. Stewart, but he probably lingered on the way, as he did not arrive in time to give warning. It seems the Vegetarians crept up the mountain during the night and waited till daybreak to do their savage work.

THE ACTION OF THE BRITISH CONSUL.

When the first telegrams were received in Hongkong in reference to the Kucheng massacre and it was stated that "the United States Consul immediately saw the Viceroy, demanded a launch, and sent the Marshal of the Consulate to the relief of the wounded," people asked if there was no British Consul at Foochow and if so what he was doing. The answer is supplied by a correspondent of the *China Mail*, who writes as follows:—

The first news of the massacre came to us on Friday night in a hastily written letter of Mr. Phillips to the Rev Mr. Banister, of the Church Missionary Society, who was at Kuliang, a summer resort about nine miles from here. He went immediately to see Archdeacon Wolfe, who was also at Kuliang, and early on Saturday morning they started down to Foochow to see Mr. Mansfield, the British Consul. They met him coming to Kuliang, and told him the contents of Mr. Phillips' letter, but he refused to go back with them. They might go down and do what they could, but he was going to Kuliang to spend two or three days. He told them he could do nothing then, but would write to the Viceroy. After reaching the house at which he was to spend his holidays, he wrote to the Viceroy making an appointment for Monday, at 11 a.m. All this while five English ladies were lying dead at Hwa Sang. I say five, for Mr. Phillips' letter gave that number. The indignation of people at Kuliang, English and Americans alike, was very great on hearing of

his conduct, and three English missionaries went to see him about 11 o'clock, but they could not move him. About five o'clock a letter came from the Marshal at the American Consulate saying that a rescuing party was being organised, and asking for volunteers from Kuliang. Several volunteered, and two English missionaries went to see the British Consul again, told him of the intended expedition, and gave him to understand that it would look strange if it went off with him away from his Consulate. He thought so, too, and decided to come down. The only object of the expedition was to find the wounded and care for them. He was opposed to the plan, and said he would come down to oppose it. Thus it took two delegations to bring him back to his post, and all the while five English girls were lying dead at Hwa Sang. It was well for him that he came, for when the survivors reached Foochow we learned that ten were murdered and not five.

Contrast with this the conduct of the United States Consul, Col. Hixson. Archdeacon Wolfe and the Rev. Mr. Banister, two English missionaries, finding that their own Consul would do nothing for them, were compelled to go to the American Consul. As soon as he heard the terrible news he went to see the Viceroy, who, after some pressure, put a Government launch at the disposal of Colonel Hixson to take a party up the river to Cui Kao, whence they could go inland to look for the wounded. Within an hour and twenty minutes after hearing the news he was in the Viceroy's Yamen, four miles from the Consulate. Late in the afternoon the launch went up, taking Archdeacon Wolfe, Mr. Banister, and Marshall Hixson.

SHANGHAI AND THE ANTI-FOREIGN OUTBREAKS.

In reply to their telegram to Sir Nicholas O'Connor the Shanghai branch of the China Association received on the 6th inst. from Mr. George Jamieson, British Acting Consul-General, the following despatch:—

"I have received a telegram from Her Majesty's Minister in Peking requesting me to convey through the China Association his profound sympathy with the relatives and friends of the British subjects foully murdered at Kutien.

"I am also directed to inform the Association that Her Majesty's Consul at Foochow has been instructed to proceed at once under military escort to the scene of outrage to hold an enquiry with a view to the prompt punishment of the culprits concerned; high or low, and such satisfaction as is now possible, and that an Imperial proclamation decreeing capital punishment on all the guilty will be issued forthwith.

"I am to add that the Chengtu Commission inquiry will be held as soon as possible. The general scope of this inquiry will be gathered from the following extract from the instructions addressed by H.M.'s Minister to Acting Consul Tratman, who will represent British and American interests at the inquiry.

"After directing Mr. Tratman to proceed to Chengtu as soon as circumstances will permit, H.M.'s Minister continues, 'your duty there will be in conjunction with the Chinese officials mentioned and the Missionaries who will probably also be placed on the Commission to inquire in the first place into the origin of the riots and the adequacy or otherwise of the measures taken to prevent or suppress them by the officials concerned. The findings of the Commission will not have a final character, its object being mainly to throw light on the causes of the outbreak and supply material for consideration here.'"

In accordance with the resolution passed at the public meeting the China Association despatched on the 6th inst. direct to Lord Salisbury the following telegram:—

"Public meeting Shanghai yesterday expressed horror indignation massacre by Chinese of English men women children Kutien Resolved appeal direct respective governments for protection from Chinese outrages and protested against inadequate manner persons guilty former outrages have been and are being dealt with also strongly against constitution Chengtu Commission Americans telegraph Washington.—Campbell, Chairman."

The Rev. J. R. Hykes, the Committee appointed at the meeting for American citizens at Shanghai, also sent the following telegram to Mr. Olney, United States Secretary of State,

after it had been submitted to, and approved by all the American citizens who could be collected together after yesterday's missionary meeting:—

"Public meeting Shanghai yesterday expressed horror indignation Kucheng massacre resolved appeal direct respective governments for protection from Chinese outrages and protested against inadequate manner persons guilty former outrages have been and are being dealt with also strongly protested against constitution Chengtu Commission British cabled London."

The following telegram has also been sent by American citizens in Shanghai to the President of the United States:—

"President Cleveland, Washington.
"Americans Shanghai unanimously protest against action Minister Donby consenting British Consul represent Americans Szechuen enquiry. Recommend reconstruction Commission with American official adequate rank, excluding implicated Chinese officials; also recommend marine escort accompany Commission.
HYKES,
SEAMAN,
Committee."

The following is a copy of a letter which has been despatched to the Marquis of Salisbury, from Mr. R. M. Campbell, the Chairman of the meeting of Shanghai residents:—

Shanghai, 9th August, 1895.

My Lord Marquis,

A largely attended public meeting of the community of Shanghai, held on the 5th instant for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in the circumstances of the recent lamentable outrage at Kutien, having done me the honour to elect me Chairman, it devolves upon me to convey to your Lordship the resolution of that meeting.

As full particulars of the massacre of one man, eight women, and one child, all English, at Kutien, near Foochow, will be in your possession now it is unnecessary for me to recite them, or to do more than enclose for reference a complete printed report of the proceedings of the meeting; and to state that in pursuance of the resolution I forwarded to your Lordship on the 6th instant the telegram, of which a copy is hereto appended.

[Telegram already published.]

The resolve of British subjects in Shanghai to address Her Majesty's Government direct arose from the fact that outrages, of varying intensity, have been repeated at intervals for twenty-five years past; the belief, founded upon evidence, that these outrages have been stimulated by persons of the official class who, so far from being punished for these high crimes, have been rewarded and honoured; the knowledge, springing out of long experience, that the measures heretofore adopted by Her Majesty's representatives in China have been wholly inadequate for their intended purpose in consequence, apparently, of the Ministers fearing to take the responsibility of action; and, in almost every case, the measures adopted have resulted in lowering the prestige of Great Britain in China; and the conviction that unless some method of forcing the Chinese Government to do justice be adopted, the time is not far distant when other, and perhaps more foul and abominable, murders will be perpetrated upon defenceless and unprotected British subjects. Most carefully desirous to refrain from exaggeration or colouring, I will now merely refer your Lordship to the list of outrages committed since 1870, detailed in the speech of the Rev. Timothy Richard, an English clergyman who has spent the last thirty years in work for the promotion of knowledge among the Chinese people.

With reference to the Chengtu Commission, against the constitution of which the meeting protested in the most emphatic manner, I crave permission to remind your Lordship that the person believed to chiefly implicated is the ex-Viceroy of Szechuen, Lin Ping-chang, an official of the highest rank in the empire. When your Lordship considers that men of this rank are not amenable to any court of law, and can only be punished by Imperial power, you will perceive that a Commission of inquiry composed of Chinese officials of mean and insignificant rank, with a junior officer of the British consular service, and an American missionary as assessors or joint commissioners is foredoomed to failure because, however strongly the English and American members may dissent, the Chinese members of the Commission dare not inculpate the ex-Viceroy and the myrmidons

acting under his orders; and the utmost that can be expected is a declaration that certain of the common people are guilty and will be punished; while the infamous instigators will be acquitted in order that they may devise and carry out still more atrocious deeds of violence upon British subjects residing in this country by virtue of rights under existing treaties between Great Britain and China. The Chengtu Commission, as it is now constituted, is treated with contemptuous derision by Chinese; and every Englishman of experience feels and knows the Chinese view to be justified. The honour and dignity of Her Majesty are deeply concerned in this matter; and I venture to declare to your Lordship that unless prompt and adequate measures are taken to vindicate the power of Great Britain to protect its people and to render absolutely certain the punishment of those, whatever their rank may be, guilty of rapine and murder, the lives of English people in China will be more and more endangered.

I have abstained from dwelling upon the especially atrocious features of the latest crime at Kutien; but I should fail in my duty did I not acquaint your Lordship with the depth of feeling evinced by men of all nationalities at the foul murder of English women; a feeling aggravated almost beyond endurance by the impression that this monstrous crime, like so many others, will go unpunished.

The American community, acting in concert with the British community, telegraphed to Washington; and a copy of their despatch is also appended.

[Telegram already published.]

I have the honour to be, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

R. M. CAMPBELL,
Chairman of the meeting of residents
held 5th August, 1895.

The Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The following telegram was also despatched to *The Times* newspaper:—

"Strongly urge British people and Commons Salisbury's demands utterly inadequate. Chinese always promised protect Missions punish guilty never perform. Believe outrages generally inspired officials. Imperative Foochow Consul have British escort. Chengtu Commission must be reformed. Both cases require more than one English official adequate rank. Delay dangerous outposts Mission stations.

"CHAIRMAN, Public Meeting."

INDIGNATION MEETING AT HONGKONG.

Hongkong has fittingly paid her tribute to the memory of the massacred missionaries, and has confirmed in unmistakable terms the sentiments which have been so strongly expressed in the colony. The meeting held yesterday in the Theatre Royal was the largest that has ever been seen in the colony. Apart from the feeling of intense sympathy for the murdered missionaries, their relatives, and the survivors, there was but one chord struck in the various eloquent addresses which were made, and that was a just and stern demand should be made by the English Government for speedy and decisive retribution—not blood for blood, perhaps, but a retribution which shall for ever strike terror into the hearts of the guilty Chinese officials. There was no mistaking the feeling of horror of those present, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the home Government will listen to the earnest appeals for justice which have been so strongly made by the residents of Hongkong. Sir Fielding Clarke, the Chief Justice, made his first public appearance since his return from leave, and presided over the gathering. He was supported on the platform by the Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. E. R. Belilios, Hon. A. McConachie, Hon. J. J. Bell Irving, the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Messrs. T. Jackson, G. W. F. Playfair, J. J. Francis, Q.C., G. Sharp, H. N. Mody, G. B. Dodwell, M. D. Ezekiel, H. M. Mehta, Dr. Hartigan, Dr. Cantlie, Dr. Stedman, and Dr. J. C. Thomson. In the circle were many ladies. The Chairman's speech was an excellent one, full of well chosen sentences, and he was frequently interrupted by the applause which showed that the audience reciprocated his sentiments. Mr. Jackson spoke in much too low a tone and most of his utterances

were lost by the audience. Bishop Burdon delivered an exceptionally fine address, which contained pathetic references to the departed missionaries, and his vigorous attack on the Chinese officials was warmly received. At the end of Mr. Francis's speech, which was very forcible but too long, there was an unfortunate misunderstanding between him and the Chief Justice. His Lordship was not acquainted with the exact terms of the motion which Mr. Francis proposed, and thought it was different from the one he had seen. This slight interruption was soon over, but it is a curious fact that the resolution which Mr. Francis read out after the explanation varied, in words but not in meaning, from his original one. The meeting lasted just over an hour, and we give a verbatim report below.

Dr. CANTLIE—As convener of this meeting along with my colleagues, I have much pleasure in asking Sir Fielding Clarke to take the chair. (Applause).

Hon. E. R. BELLIOS—I have much pleasure in seconding.

Sir FIELDING CLARKE (who was received with loud applause) said—Ladies and gentlemen, I feel greatly honoured at having been called to the chair at this meeting upon this melancholy occasion; and I very willingly do so, because although I was not in the colony when this sad and terrible news reached you, I know perfectly well that it aroused the deepest and the strongest emotion in the hearts of you all; and it is obviously right and proper, although we may be unanimous and are unanimous in our sentiments, that the public voice of Hongkong should be expressed in a public manner in the way it can be at a meeting of this sort. (Applause). The programme which I have to submit to you is naturally and necessarily one of very limited character. It is to express by your attendance here the sentiments which all of us feel about this dreadful disaster, and in the forefront of the notice which you have received you will see that naturally the first thing that can occur to us is an expression of sympathy, the deep and heartfelt sympathy which I know is felt by you all, for the poor innocent victims of this horrible treatment, the poor, innocent, helpless victims and their friends, families, and fellow-workers; sorrow for those who suffered, sympathy for those who are at the present moment in the direst distress. It may seem that there is small need for a meeting of this sort, but if it extended no further the expression of a community like that of Hongkong of its sympathy for those in distress is of itself valuable and full justification of this meeting having taken place; and then, in the next place, following and accompanying that softer sense of sorrow there is an expression of a stronger feeling, that of deep and stern indignation—(applause)—at the treatment of our fellow-subjects in a country which boasts of its civilisation and which is, politically speaking, on friendly terms with Great Britain. We know that Hongkong is, in itself, a small community. But in attending here to-day and expressing the feelings which I have mentioned, you are joining in a universal shout which has gone forth not only in these Eastern towns but from the democracy of England, a shout of indignation, and if the indignation of England be aroused that feeling is not to be lightly reckoned with. (Loud and prolonged applause). Ladies and gentlemen, I have shortly in these few words stated to you what is the object and meaning of this meeting. It is not proposed to enter into a formal discussion of other exceedingly interesting and moving subjects which must be in all your minds. The nature of this meeting and the way in which it has been summoned would hardly admit of that, and, therefore, without detaining you and without mentioning the horrible details which are all fresh in your minds and which are too amply verified to admit of the slightest doubt, and which are too painful to admit of discussion at a public meeting, I will content myself with calling upon Mr. Jackson, in whose name stands the first resolution to be proposed. (Applause).

Mr. T. JACKSON—Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure you will agree that in the whole course of the history of our colony its inhabitants have never been called together on such a sad and melancholy occasion as the present. I remember at the time of the Tientsin massacre this colony was stirred to the very depths of sympathy for those poor people who suffered, and a similar feeling now prevails throughout

the whole community—one universal outburst of deep sorrow for those ladies and poor little children and the one man, Mr. Stewart, wounded and killed. It seems difficult to conceive how these wretches who made the attack could have withheld their sympathy from the appeals for mercy as they lacked and cut at those poor women and children. It is very difficult indeed to speak in measured terms of such things as this, and we can only hope for brighter and better days—though at present nothing of the sort appears probable. China is drifting closer and closer to revolution, a rebellion against the Government, and my own opinion is that this is not an anti-missionary movement, not altogether an anti-foreign movement, but a movement against the Government of the country, and that it is intended to embroil the Chinese Government in trouble with foreigners. But it is a low and despicable means of attaining their ends, it is true, and one which I hope China will be strong enough and willing enough to put down. In connection with these troubles, we have always to deplore the unwillingness or inability of the mandarins to keep good order and prevent bloodshed. (Applause.) I hope Lord Salisbury, one of the most energetic and able men we have ever had in the Government—(applause)—will take such steps as to render a repetition of these things improbable if not impossible. (Applause.) It seems difficult to know what can be done. In the midst of our indignation and sorrow and sympathy we must condescend to think of hard facts. The Government of China is in a difficult position; the strongest Governments of Europe have found it impossible to put down secret societies, and no doubt China must find the greatest difficulty in coping with this movement. I hope the foreign powers one and all will lend such pressure and even help as may be required to put down these societies. As the Chairman has said, feelingly and earnestly, everything that could be said in expressing sorrow for those who were killed and sympathy for the wounded, I need not add anything to his words. I will therefore simply conclude by moving the first resolution—"That this meeting desires to express its sorrow at the cruel murder of so many British subjects, and to pass a vote of sympathy and condolence with the relatives and friends of the deceased." Some of you may have seen the latest telegram received, but for the benefit of others I will read it—"Arch-deacon Wolfe states that the soldiers sent by the Viceroy of Fokien to protect the missionary property in Kucheng instead of protecting have looted the house of the late Dr. Stewart and plundered everything of value. He also states that the Vegetarians number some 12,000 men in Kucheng and the adjoining districts; that they are well organised and armed, and quite able to withstand any Chinese troops that the Government can send against them. It is well known that about 400 heads of the Society are holding constant meetings in a village about seven miles from Kucheng."

Mr. G. B. DODWELL—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I have been asked to second the resolution proposed by Mr. Jackson, and in doing so I desire to express my heartfelt sympathy in the present movement, for it is too much to endure that such a brutal massacre can be possible so near us and in a country supposed to be civilised. At times like this one's feelings get the better of one; they are almost uncontrollable and moderation of speech is almost impossible; but I do nevertheless advocate moderation if we are to convince our Government that the time has arrived for strong steps to be taken. Most of you will have seen the reports which have appeared in the public papers about these brutal massacres, and Mr. Jackson has just read to you Renter's telegram from Foochow which shows that the attack upon the missionaries was an organised affair, that the disturbers are very numerous and well armed, and that the Chinese Government is utterly incapable of contending with the disturbance; and in addition to what Mr. Jackson has read we have an "Express" circulated this morning that there are further riots at Fatsan and that more missionary stations have been attacked and property destroyed. I hope the meeting will unanimously approve of the resolution, and that as a consequence of this present meeting a telegram will be sent to the home Government asking them to take prompt and decisive measures. (Loud applause). I do not wish to dwell on what should be done. That is a matter that

should be left to older and wiser heads than mine, but I hope the home Government will now realise that the Chinese officials are powerless to act, and I am sorry to add I feel they are disinclined to act. (Loud applause). I have now to second the resolution proposed by Mr. Jackson. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN—Ladies and gentlemen, the resolution which you have heard read has been proposed and it has been seconded. It is altogether unnecessary that I should put it to you as a question of adoption by this meeting. I assume naturally and necessarily that by your presence here you adopt in the fullest and most enthusiastic way the resolution as proposed. (Loud applause). Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honour to declare that it is unanimously passed at this meeting, and if I may do so I will take the opportunity of respectfully and sympathetically tendering it, on behalf of this meeting, to his Lordship Bishop Burdon, for conveyance to those to whom it directly refers. (Applause).

Bishop BURDON, who was received with applause, said—If it was difficult for Mr. Jackson and Mr. Dodwell to speak calmly of this horrible outrage, it is infinitely more difficult for me. Many of the victims murdered were my personal friends. The attack came down as a thunderbolt upon these people. They were not in the slightest degree prepared for it. When I arrived in Kucheng last autumn the rumours of trouble were just beginning, the mutterings and threatenings were commencing, but they all seemed to be directed solely against the native Christians. I believe they came from this Society which has been mentioned already, called the Society of Vegetarians, one of the many secret societies in China. They began by sending parties of men to reap the fields of some of the Christians, who were of course utterly helpless. They appealed to Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Stewart appealed to the magistrate, who perhaps in mockery sent a couple of yamen runners for the purpose of expostulating with the robbers. When they came, naturally the robbers laughed at them and told them to go back and mind their own business. Afterwards Mr. Stewart appealed again, but the magistrate said he had no troops, and therefore he was utterly powerless. And so things went on; how and what was done from that time to this I cannot say, but I know that Mr. Stewart felt so anxious with reference to his people that he with his whole family stayed on in that region for the purpose of protecting them—(applause)—with no idea whatsoever but that the whole opposition was directed against these native Christians. I should think, but I am not quite sure, Mr. Stewart must have appealed to the British Consul at Foochow, when he found that he could not get any redress from the magistrate at Kucheng, and if so, there must have been a despatch sent in to the Viceroy. In any case the Viceroy must have been perfectly conscious of what was going on. With the system which exists in China—constant supervision and constant knowledge of all events—it is utterly impossible that the magistrate at Kucheng and the Viceroy at Foochow did not know all the time what was going on. (Applause.) From the fact, however, that Mr. Stewart stayed in Kucheng, with the whole of his family, I conclude that he had no idea but that the native converts alone were threatened and not the English women and children. The telegrams have told us that there was no provocation whatsoever; and from my own personal experience I can declare that this was the absolute truth. These people—the Zenana Sisters, highly educated English Christian ladies—worked quietly, kindly, and patiently in the country, and when I went through the district I met them by twos and threes here and there, and found them perfectly friendly with the native women, and the natives with them; the Chinese women delighted to come to them and they gathered the female children about them. Those happy, peaceful homes will long continue in my memory as proofs of the devotion and true purity of motive of those women, and that they were creating the very best possible impression among the people as to the feelings of the English towards the Chinese. (Applause.) Let me speak on one point—I hope it will not be treading on anybody's toes. There is no such thing as religious rancour in China, as we understand the expression; the Chinese themselves may be said, from our

point of view, not to have any religion at all. They have a religion of their own, but it has to do with luck and the profits of their earthly concerns. There can therefore be no religious fanatics among them under these circumstances, no storing up of evil thoughts and desires and passions as there might be, say, in India; and therefore we cannot put down the propagation of Christianity as anything like interference with native religions. Such an idea never enters into the native mind; when he hates the foreigner he does not care for his religion, but hates the man himself, just because he is a foreigner. (Loud applause.) I know there is a strong feeling, perhaps as strong in this colony as anywhere, against missionaries; I do not know whether it is against the actual propagation of Christianity—I do not think so, for I do not think there is any one who would sit down to write against the propagation of Christianity in all the world—but the faults that are found are against the methods of missionaries. Perhaps we are sometimes mistaken; may I venture to say that merchants' methods are not altogether infallible? (Laughter.) But are we to be massacred for our mistakes? If we are, God help us! I trust no such feeling will continue in your minds. I have myself had to find fault with some of these very missionaries on account of their methods; but they conscientiously did their best. These women devoted themselves and their lives entirely to the simple good of the poor women among whom they lived. (Loud applause.) When the Chinese attacked them, it was simply as foreigners, as poor, weak, helpless ones! (Groans and hisses.) Well, what are we to do? For that is the most important question. As Mr. Dodwell said, it requires wiser heads than ours, with a sense of international responsibility, to decide; but we, who are here on the spot, understand something of what China is, and it rests upon us to place before the Government at home our knowledge that we have acquired with regard to China. (Applause.) It has always seemed to me to be strange, but it is a fact, that our Foreign Office has corresponded with the Chinese Government, with the so-called Chinese Foreign Office, though they have no conception what it means, as if the Chinese Government were civilised in our sense of the word. (Loud applause and groans.) There they are mistaken. The Chinese Government has no manner of sense of its responsibility with reference to either its own people or peaceful foreigners resident in the country by Treaty rights. Our Government has regarded the Chinese Government as having, by its making various treaties, entered what we call and perfectly well understand, while the Chinese do not in the slightest understand, the "Comity of Nations." They have never done so. (Applause.) We know only too well that it is a false view, and it is our duty to put it before our Government that they must in some way entirely alter their way of dealing with the Chinese Government. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Everything goes on well in China as long as the Chinese are kept in hand, but when they find foreigners who cannot defend themselves they at once look for means of exterminating them. Since 1890 outrage has followed outrage, and nothing has been done; in the Yangtze valley, property has been destroyed, lives taken, and yet nothing done. In Szechuen only lately the riots continued for days, and although there were soldiers close by who could easily have stopped the rioters, nothing at all was done; and now we have this ghastly outrage almost at our own doors! It can only be paralleled by the Tientsin massacre of 1870. And yet, this is even worse than that, bad as that was. The murderers of 1870 had at all events the appearance of a motive, because they believed that the sisters were in the habit of murdering children and taking out their eyes and storing them in jars in the cellars underneath the mission premises. In Kueheng there was not the shadow of an excuse; they made none; a band of men simply left the city, and came out with banners flying and armed with swords and tridents, and rushed upon these unarmed women and children and the one man there, Mr. Stewart, and then did not rest until they had killed all but one or two! (Loud groans and hisses.) The question is, what are we to do? What steps shall we urge upon our Government to take in reference to such a thing? I can see no other way but that we should urge them

to look at China, not as they have been in the habit of imagining it, but just as it is. (Applause.) What then shall we do? Shall we be content with a few heads of coolies and a douceur of cash? The Chinese have settled such things in that way before; God forbid that we should allow it now! (Loud applause.) What shall we do? Let us place these facts before Lord Salisbury in all plainness that he may understand the sort of Government with which he has to deal. Let him understand that the present Government of China has neither the moral nor the physical power to check these raids against foreigners. I know I am here on delicate ground, and think it wise not to enter further; but in any case if the whole facts can be rightly and properly represented and truthfully represented, there ought to be some severe dealing with high officials, and if necessary occupation for a longer or shorter time. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—Ladies and gentlemen, after the exceedingly interesting and pathetic address of the Bishop, for which I am sure you must all feel deeply indebted to him, I will now call on Mr. Francis, in whose name the next resolution stands.

Mr. FRANCIS—Ladies and gentlemen, this meeting has been called not merely for the purpose of expressing our deep sorrow at the atrocious crime that has been committed and our sincere sympathy with the survivors of that massacre and with the friends and the relatives of those who are gone, but to express, and I hope to express strongly, our bitter anger and indignation—(applause)—not so much at the unfortunate men who, misguided in their ideas as to Europeans, and as to their position and objects in China—not so much against the actual perpetrators of the offence, but against the Chinese so-called civilised government—(hear, hear, and applause)—whose officials for so many years have assisted in and connived at the most atrocious outrages against the persons and properties of Europeans in China, to do what, as members of what our Chairman called the democracy of England, we have a right to do—to express our views and our opinions as to the conduct of the Chinese Government. We are the democracy of England, however few we may be here as its representatives, and we, the democracy, are the governors, and not the ministry of England, and if, as the Chairman indicated, the democracy of England call out loudly enough and clearly enough every Ministry, every Government, must attend to their behests. I ask you, gentlemen, who are resident in China, who are intimately acquainted with the Chinese, and who know more, or less the history of the last fifty years—I ask you to-day to express clearly your opinion as to the conduct of the Chinese Government; to join in the representation to the home Government that in our opinion every Government official in China from the Viceroy downwards is cognizant of what is going on and cognizant of the anti-foreign movement, and sympathising with it and conniving at it. (Loud applause.) We have had abundant evidence that in the recent disturbance in Szechuen the Viceroy of that province and the highest officials in charge of the Government of that province were not merely cognizant of what was going on, but by their proclamations and their reports which were put in circulation were permitting the disturbance and urging on the people. We have it from the last speaker that with reference to this massacre in Kueheng the officials, from the Viceroy downwards, were aware of what was going on and the threats made against the missionaries. The officials took no precaution to protect the helpless persons resident under treaty in their midst. (Applause.) We have not only to express our opinion as to the guilt of the Chinese Government and its officials but we have also to point out to the authorities in England that in our opinion—an opinion fully justified by the facts—the officials of the Chinese Government have not the power to stay the storm that they themselves have raised. (Applause.) These outrages are not being committed without their knowledge; they are fully acquainted with them; they are urging the people on. Sometimes a disturbance goes far beyond what they themselves desire, or what they think prudent; and when it does, they are powerless. They have no forces at their disposal to carry out and give effect to the treaty rights which they have granted to Europeans. They

are helpless and hopeless; and we might well say that China, in its present condition is not capable of being reformed. (Applause.) A revolution of the deepest character is absolutely necessary; and until the Empire has been broken up and cast into a crucible and melted down no effective reform of the Government or of the people of China is possible. (Applause.) Now it is well to be indignant with the Chinese and with the Chinese Government, but if all these facts—if the weakness and impotence of the Government and the connivance of the Government officials in all these outrages have been known to us in years past, they have been also known to our own Government, and we may justly feel indignant with the English Government and with the English Government officials because in the past they have neglected their duty towards their subjects resident in treaty ports in China—(applause)—and because it is in consequence of that neglect that the recent massacres and outrages have occurred. (Applause.) When a crime is committed in any country punishment ought to follow. If an offence is committed against foreigners in our own country punishment follows almost automatically by the operation of our laws and by our courts of justice. If Government officials fail in any part of their duty in any part of the world they are removed from their posts and incapacitated from further service in the State. (Smiles.) What we do ourselves we are in the habit of demanding from other nations. If a Consul is insulted and offended an enormous indemnity is demanded, and if not paid, blue jackets are landed and take possession of a town in Central America. (Laughter and applause.) Why has not the Chinese Government been treated in the same way? (Loud applause.) As his Lordship the Bishop has pointed out, this is not by any means the first outrage that has occurred in China. There has been a perfect succession of outrages of different degrees of enormity year after year. Compensation has sometimes been given to the sufferers, but has any effective punishment been imposed upon the Chinese Government or demanded by our own; or if demanded has not that demand been a simple farce? It has never been put in force. (Applause.) The individual sufferers may be compensated and their property restored, but is that a proper amends to the Government whose subjects have suffered, and whose power has been made light of? As between Government and Government it is not simply sufficient that there should be a *restitutio in integrum* of the property destroyed; it is necessary that there should be a public apology; it is necessary that officials who have been found guilty, and who have been negligent in their duties, should be removed, and permanently removed; and as between nation and nation when those demands are not carried out, what are the remedies? In China, as I have said before, compensation has often been given. Some poor coolies, as his Lordship the Bishop said, have been executed, but never the actual criminals. (Applause.) Censures have been bestowed upon officials and they have been removed for a day, but promoted the very next, and our Government, satisfied with the removal of them, have never found out that next day they are rewarded by higher promotions. (Applause.) Are we not entitled to ask ourselves to look round and see if any other Government but the English Government would have tolerated outrages such as those which have been committed in China and demanded so little from the Chinese Government? (Applause.) I put it to you that the English Government have neglected their duty in regard to the protection of their subjects in China. They have not taken effective measures to protect their representatives in the interior of China; and they have a right to be in the interior of China under the treaties, and the missionaries who were murdered the other day at Kueheng had just as much right to reside in the interior of China as we have to reside here, or as any traveller who passes through the country. Their occupation has nothing to do with the question. (Applause.) They were British subjects; and it is not a question of what they were or how they got there, or how they were conducting themselves. If they were misconducting themselves—and I am perfectly certain they were not—there is provided by treaty a means by which they might have been punished; but they were murdered in cold blood—murdered by a cruel, heartless mob, and the only redress demanded by our Government

is that one of our Consuls should be sent to conduct an enquiry on the site of the massacre, and that he should be escorted to the place by Chinese armed troops! (Hisses.) And as you have heard from the telegram just read the Chinese armed troops which were sent to protect the missionaries on their arrival immediately distinguished themselves by further plunder and destruction of the missionary premises! (Hisses.) Now there is but one remedy. The Chinese Government are absolutely unable to give us or the English Government adequate satisfaction. Therefore as between nation and nation there is but one remedy; satisfaction must be taken. (Applause.) Investigation by Chinese officials is a farce. The investigation must be conducted at the place by a competent European commission and properly supported by an armed force. (Applause.) To rely upon the Chinese authorities for the protection of that commission or upon any armed force that the Chinese possess is to rely upon a broken reed—(applause)—as every official implicated by active aid in this massacre or by connivance—every official, no matter how high, to whom can be brought home the knowledge of what was going on, must be degraded, and our Government must see that the degradation attaches to him for the remainder of his life—(applause)—that that man must not again be promoted or rewarded in the service of the Chinese Government, and that some guarantee must be taken for the proper and effective carrying out of the punishment of the guilty officials and the criminals. What that guarantee shall be must rest with the Government, but we, with our knowledge and our experience and as members of the great English community throughout the world, bound together by a single tie—we are entitled to express our opinions as to the complete failure of the measures hitherto adopted by the British Government to obtain justice from China and as to the measures that ought to be adopted by that Government in the future—(applause);—and we are entitled to join our voices with the voices now calling out loudly in England for punishment and for retribution on the murderers and on their Government. (Applause.) And now, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to move the resolution which runs as follows—"That this meeting desires to express its anger and indignation at the criminal connivance of the Chinese Government and its officers in not affording adequate protection and not taking proper precautions for the defence of the unfortunate sufferers at Kucheng; and this meeting desires—"

Mr. Francis was here interrupted by the Chairman. After a few moments' conversation between them,

Mr. FRANCIS said—Ladies and gentlemen, it will be for you to decide. The Chairman appeals to me to ask you simply to content yourselves with expressing your indignation without definitely directing that indignation against any one. (Cries of "No, No." "Your own resolution," and loud applause.) That, gentlemen—

The CHAIRMAN—I was drawing Mr. Francis's attention to the fact that the terms of his motion that he is making before the house—before this meeting—had not been previously shown to me or submitted to me. The motion, as shown to me, appeared to be different. I was not saying that I objected to the terms of the motion; it came upon me as rather a surprise.

Mr. MASTER—I beg to propose that Mr. Francis's motion, whatever it may be, be read. (Applause.) We are here to decide whether or not we will adopt it.

The CHAIRMAN—May I add one word in order to prevent any further stopping of these proceedings. I merely spoke to Mr. Francis because it was a matter of surprise to me, as I had not seen the terms of the motion. I had not the slightest intention of suggesting that Mr. Francis's motion in the terms in which he has drafted it should not be submitted to the meeting.

Mr. FRANCIS—I have only to apologise to the Chief Justice for having misunderstood what he was saying to me. (Laughter.) I beg to propose this resolution—"That this meeting desires to express its horror and indignation at the crime committed at Kucheng; its anger and indignation at the criminal connivance of the Chinese Government and its officers in this and other recent attacks on missionaries and missionary property; and our disgust at the

apathy and indifference of our own Government—(applause)—and its failure to recognise the gravity of the situation, and to take adequate measures for the protection of its subjects, and for the punishment of their murderers." (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Hon. A. McCONACHIE said, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Francis has so ably and fully expressed our great horror and indignation at the brutal, cold-blooded murder of our inoffensive countrymen and countrywomen, that little remains for any one coming after him to say. I am sure the indignation of all present here to-day, when first they heard of this terrible massacre, rose to boiling point. I know mine did. I do not of course know what steps our Government may take in this dreadful matter, but I hope they will be such as shall prove a lesson to the Chinese in future and make it quite clear to them that the lives of British subjects cannot be atoned for by money. With these few remarks I beg to second the resolution proposed by Mr. Francis. (Applause.)

Mr. MASTER—May I be permitted to suggest an amendment in the nature of an addition to the last resolution? There has been a good deal said about the outrages and as to the insufficiency of the compensation. I believe that the compensation hitherto has been considered to be sufficient if dealt out in money. Now, I think that it should be added to this resolution that this meeting is of opinion that money compensation is wholly inadequate. I beg to propose an amendment by way of addition to this resolution in the following words:—"And that in the opinion of this meeting money compensation is wholly inadequate redress for outrages of such a nature and that the position demands swift and stern measures by the British Government." (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—I understand that Mr. Francis is willing to accept this proposed amendment as part of his resolution, and, therefore, instead of moving the resolution and then the amendment, the more convenient course will be that the addition be proposed by Mr. Francis as part of his own resolution. (Applause.) I have now formally to read to you the resolution moved by Mr. Francis and seconded by Mr. McConachie, which although it is, as I ventured to suggest, new to me in point of form is not in point of substance. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolution and added—I propose to take the same step with regard to this resolution as I did with regard to the last, and assume, in the absence of any further address to the meeting, that this resolution is unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. (Loud applause.)

Dr. HARTIGAN—Before we break up from what I think we may call a very successful meeting, I have to ask your thanks for our learned Chairman, who came here readily, as he has always done to other meetings wherever sympathy or benevolence is required. I thank him not only on account of his high position, but far more for the kind and sympathetic way in which he has spoken of this outrage, this series of outrages. Personally I have strong feeling in the matter, as one of the ladies who was murdered is the friend of one of my friends in Dublin—a doctor there. I ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman. (Applause.)

Mr. WOOLLEY—May I ask how or by whom these resolutions are to be forwarded?

The CHAIRMAN—I will explain that shortly. Let me first assure you that I thank you very sincerely for your kind reception of me as Chairman, and that, if I can use the word pleasure upon an occasion of this sort, it has certainly been a pleasure to me to act in the humble way I have done at this meeting. My duties in connection with it have been more or less of a formal nature and even with regard to the form of the resolution I regret to say that I perhaps did not inform myself as fully as I should have done. I am quite sure you will understand it was not from the slightest feeling of discourtesy to Mr. Francis and must be attributed to carelessness of my own. I thought the resolution was very short in its form, and when I heard a longer resolution than the one I saw in the paper I naturally interposed to see what it was. I think you will see I was only acting as was right and proper in my position as Chairman of this meeting. Let us express our satisfaction that this meeting can be fairly described as thoroughly representative. It is

the largest meeting which in my experience has been held in Hongkong, and as it was necessary that it had to be held in business hours it is exceedingly satisfactory it has attained its present dimensions. Well now, just one word more as to the question asked by a gentleman a moment ago. I am quite in the hands of the meeting as to what should be done, but I think the best way and the simplest way, it seems to me, would be for me to convey the sympathy for the sufferers in a formal way as I have done already informally to his Lordship the Bishop. The second resolution should be formally drawn up, and I should be happy to undertake it myself, and to forward it to the Governor for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Voices—By telegram.

Mr. WOOLLEY—Why not telegraph direct to Lord Salisbury? (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—That being the sense of the meeting I shall be most happy to convey the wish thus expressed.

A Voice—Send it to the *Times*.

The CHAIRMAN—You will all understand, ladies and gentlemen, that it would have, as far as I am concerned, to be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor for transmission to the Secretary of State, and I assume that is what you would wish. It will be intimated to his Excellency that the meeting expresses a strong feeling that the resolution should be transmitted by wire. With these few remarks I have to declare the meeting at an end.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT SWATOW.

A meeting of the Swatow community, very largely attended, was held at the Keat Club on Friday, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., to give expression to their views on the subject of the massacre of missionaries at Kutien, near Foochow.

The speakers were unanimous in their view that the measures hitherto adopted and accepted in such cases had been quite inadequate and futile, and that no honest and hearty co-operation was to be looked for from the Chinese officials, whose secret sympathies were probably with the offenders. It was urged that Foreign Representatives should not leave the detection and punishment of the authors and perpetrators of this monstrous crime in the hands of the Chinese, but that foreigners of influence should see to it, and that material guarantees should be obtained for the future. These views met with general acceptance. The utmost horror at the fiendish butchery of women and children was expressed and the keenest sympathy with the relatives and friends of the victims.

Mr. R. H. Hill was called to the chair and proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. P. MacLagan:—"That the members of the Swatow community now assembled desire to express publicly their horror and indignation at the recent massacre of missionaries, all of whom without exception were women and children, at Kutien, near Foochow, and their sympathy with the relatives and friends of the victims. Regarding it as evidence of the laxity and indifference of the Chinese Government where foreign life is concerned, they call for the most prompt and searching enquiry under influential foreign scrutiny, with a view to the due punishment of all concerned, and the exaction of material guarantees from the Government for the future safety and protection of foreign lives, urging at the same time that on no account should any blood money be accepted as compensation for the lives taken."

The proposer and seconder spoke to the resolutions fully and with feeling and were strongly supported by Mr. D. R. Laws, the Revs. J. Steel and Mardo Mackenzie, and by the Revs. W. Ashmore, Dr. Caslin, W. McKeben, of the American Mission, and others.

On the motion of Mr. D. Machaffie, seconded by Dr. H. Layng, it was resolved to telegraph to Lord Salisbury, the British Minister at Peking, the President of the United States, and the American Minister, the sense of the meeting, and further to telegraph to the *Times* newspaper asking its influence in giving publicity to the views expressed.

Messrs. Hill, Law, Machaffie, and the Rev. W. Ashmore were appointed a committee to give effect to the wishes of the meeting, and after

a vote of thanks to the Chairman and convener the meeting dissolved.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT AMOY.

At an indignation meeting held at Amoy it was resolved to send the following telegram to Lord Salisbury—"Meeting Amoy community unanimously expressed abhorrence Kucheng massacre; consider common safety involved, urge strong prompt measures, stern retribution and material guarantees obtained, also that no blood money be accepted."

ATTACK ON MISSION PROPERTY AT FATSHAN.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND THREATS OF MASSACRE.

QUIET RESTORED.

Hongkong, 9th August.

For some three weeks past for some unknown reason the people of Fatshan have been displaying a hostile feeling towards the few English missionaries located at Fatshan. There are no missionaries of other nationalities there. The Wesleyan Mission is represented by Dr. and Mrs. Macdonald, who have one child; Dr. Wenyon, whose wife and family are at home; and Dr. Anderson, whose wife and family are also at home. The London Missionary Society has also a representative there. The work of the Wesleyan Mission is almost entirely medical and is as a rule highly appreciated by the Chinese. Latterly, however, a hostile feeling has been manifested. Inflammatory placards were as usual the precursors of overt acts of aggression. On Tuesday, the 6th inst., placards were posted stating that the hospital was to be destroyed that day, the foreign residences to be burnt the following day, and the foreigners to be beheaded, this last being probably intended as a hint to them to leave. On Tuesday a crowd commenced to assemble at the hospital and seemed inclined to be troublesome, so it was thought better not to resist them and they were allowed to enter the premises without hindrance. On entering some of them made remarks about having defeated the Japanese, although the Japanese were assisted by the British, and shortly afterwards the mob commenced to smash up all the cases and bottles of drugs in the dispensary, but desisted on the arrival of soldiers, the authorities having been appealed to for protection. The soldiers on arrival seemed to be in more awe of the people than the people of them and some contented themselves with wandering about staring at everything. At night the soldiers were withdrawn.

On Wednesday morning the mob began to gather again and bricks and stones were thrown at the hospital, breaking windows, etc.

Mrs. Macdonald left Fatshan at 10 a.m. in a native house boat with her child and called at the paper mills at Tien Po, about halfway between Fatshan and Canton, where the manager and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. McHattie, made her at home till steam could be got up on their steam launch, and as soon as the launch was ready they brought her on to Shameen.

Dr. Macdonald remained at Fatshan to look after the missionaries' residences and Dr. Wenyon and Dr. Anderson remained to look after the hospital, which seemed to be the first object of attack.

The Viceroy was notified of the seriousness of the occurrence and he sent soldiers, some of whom arrived at Fatshan on Wednesday morning. As the paper mill launch was on her way down to Shameen another launch was met towing a boat load of soldiers.

Mr. and Mrs. McHattie, after an hour or two's stay at Shameen, returned to the paper mills, deeming it quite safe to do so, all being quiet there when they left and there being no signs of any ill will on the part of the people of the locality.

Yesterday morning an exaggerated report of the occurrence was circulated in Hongkong and several telegrams were sent asking for information. When inquiries were made for replies to the telegrams the statement was made that the line was broken down. Later in the day, however, traffic was resumed and the welcome information was received that all was quiet at Fatshan. Consul Seymour, the United States representative at Canton, is at present in Hongkong and he was one of those who telegraphed

for information and received a reply to the above effect.

Hongkong, 13th August.

According to latest reports from Fatshan all was then quiet there. So far there is no sign of trouble at Canton. It is reported amongst the Chinese that there has been some missionary trouble in Kwang-i, but no particulars are given.

ATTACK ON THE CATHOLIC MISSION AT HO YUN.

GALLANT DEFENCE.

MANY OF THE ASSAILANTS KILLED.

We have received the following account of an attack on the Catholic mission at the village of Wa Nai, near Ho Yun, a town on the East River, about six to eight days' journey by boat from Canton:—

Alarming reports concerning the foreigners had been in circulation for some time in the district, of which the mandarins had been informed. The ill affected to the number of about 120 had brought an accusation against the Christians of having disturbed the feng-shui, but they averred that they had no intention of rising against the missionary, as was alleged.

Affairs were in this position when on the 2nd July, at 6 a.m., a band of three hundred bandits appeared at the north-east of the village and attacked the Orphanage, which was situated about four hundred paces from the remainder of the group of buildings, and pillaged and burnt it. The children fled at the approach of the robbers and only one, more rash than the rest, allowed himself to be taken. This child was cut to pieces. Another building between the village and the school was also burnt. At nine o'clock another band of about nine hundred arrived from the south and were followed by still another from the west. All the outlying buildings were soon in flames and egress from the village, where the chapel was, was completely blocked. It was impossible to fly. The missionary saw the danger, the cries of "kill" apprising him of the fate that awaited him and his flock if they fell into the hands of the robbers. It was necessary to defend themselves or die.

Hastily some old muskets were prepared and the battle commenced all along the line. With three dead and several wounded the enemy had to give way and seek what cover the nature of the ground afforded for protection from the bullets. During the whole night they continued to howl and attack the village.

The Christians, who had only twenty-nine combatants amongst a number of frightened women and children, did not leave their cover, but availed themselves of the darkness of the night to make loopholes so as to be able to fire from the interior of the houses without risking their lives too much.

On the morning of the 3rd flags were flying all around. It was a veritable siege and to leave was impossible. Women took part in the affair, carrying faggots to burn the houses and robbing the fields of their crops. The battle recommenced and two robbers were killed and several wounded.

On the 4th the besiegers received reinforcements, bringing their number up to fully two thousand, with from five to six hundred rifles and three cannon. A heavy rain did not damp their ardour and they made four assaults, each as ineffective as those of the previous day.

On the 5th the rain evidently annoyed them and they retired to over a li. The little garrison profited by this to make a sortie and seize the supplies of wood that had been brought up to burn them, for they had none left themselves to cook their rice. At the same time bamboo ladders intended for the assault were captured and a length of wall which afforded cover to the enemy was pulled down. The noise aroused the robbers, who, with horrible cries prepared for another attack.

On the 6th some soldiers of the Ho Yun mandarin arrived under arms, but they were driven away and put to flight. Three severe assaults on the village were made. One of the enemy's cannon burst, killing seven men, but it also damaged the chapel. More reinforcements arrived from all parts and there were more than two thousand men surrounding the village.

At nine o'clock in the evening the mandarin's boat appeared on the river. The insurgents killed three of the soldiers on board and the boat

sought safety by going over to the other bank. Another nocturnal attack on the mission was again repulsed.

On the 7th several encounters took place. The mandarin tried to reach the chapel, but his way was barred and he was threatened with death if he brought succour to the Christians. A heavy rain again brought about a suspension of operations and the assailants retired to their entrenchments. The mandarin took advantage of this to come to the missionary and he wished to take him away. "Protect my Christians," said the priest, "and I will go with you." "How can I protect your Christians," replied the mandarin, "when I cannot protect myself?" "Then I will protect myself and my Christians," said the missionary, "but we have no more ammunition." "I will send you powder and shot; defend yourself without fear of killing," said the mandarin, and he left by his boat.

On the 8th a severe conflict took place under the eyes of the mandarin, two being killed and many wounded. In the evening the robbers made proposals of peace.

On the 9th peace was concluded by the payment of Tls. 300. Hardly had the robbers left when another band appeared numbering a thousand men, who commenced a savage attack and advanced up to the walls of the houses, but were repulsed. Some soldiers who had been sent to Wing On to put down the rebellion came to the assistance of the Mission, but as they were not authorised to fire on the robbers they were of no service.

On the 10th there were more conflicts and three men were killed and many wounded. Another hundred soldiers arrived. Peace proposals were again made, \$2,000 being demanded.

On the 11th there was more fighting and then peace was made for Tls. 200. The arrival of two hundred more soldiers terminated this unequal struggle. The bands dispersed and quiet was re-established in Wa Nai.

During this long siege, what had happened in the district? All the Christians were robbed, women were carried away, houses were burnt—in a word, nothing escaped the rage of the pagans. A village of 190 Christians was attacked, but soldiers came to its assistance and it was saved. At present some hundreds of soldiers occupy the country and the Prefect of Wei Chow and the sub-Prefect of Ho Yun are on the spot.

The courage of our Christians has certainly preserved the neighbouring districts, for the robbers after having ravaged Ho Yun would have been ready to invade other places. The losses of the Christians have been considerable; more than 120 buffaloes have been stolen and all the moveables of fifty families pillaged.

In this general rising it is astonishing that the loss of life amongst the Christians has not been greater. Only one child was cut up in pieces and an adult Christian burnt in his house, while the pagans had to count their dead and wounded.

BRAVERY REWARDED.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL FOR A HONGKONG RESIDENT

In response to a circular a large number of the members of the Victoria Recreation Club assembled Wednesday afternoon in the Gymnasium "to meet his Excellency the Governor." His Excellency entered the room accompanied by Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, Chairman, and Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am very glad to see so many present this afternoon. I hope you are not doomed to disappointment, because I notice in the newspapers it is reported that I have some important statement to make to you, and naturally you expect that this roll contains a grant of land upon which the new Victoria Recreation Club is to be built. (Applause.) I am sorry to say it contains nothing of the sort. (Laughter.) I believe this is the only meeting of the Club at which there has not been an agenda paper. I think no President of this club—I do not know how long it has been in existence—[The COLONIAL SECRETARY—25 years.—the Colonial Secretary says 25 years—I do not think any President of this club has had the pleasure of doing what I have to do this afternoon; it is to make a communication to one of your most popular members from the Royal Humane Society. (Loud applause.) You will probably recollect that on Easter Sunday last four young gentlemen rashly took a boat

from here and went to lunch at Laichikok. I am not prepared to say that they lunched "not wisely but too well." (Laughter.) But an extraordinary occurrence happened on that occasion. After luncheon these four gentlemen—Mr. Stopani, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Sutton—re-embarked, and went out sailing towards Capsuinoon Pass. The boat was struck by a sudden squall, and Mr. Stopani, who does not seem to be a very good sailor—(laughter)—got stuck in the ropes, and was very nearly suspended from office. They then put about, but were suddenly struck by another squall coming from the opposite direction. Again Mr. Stopani got the main sheet round his neck and felt very nearly as if he was in the hands of Calcraft. (Laughter.) At all events these four gentlemen were precipitated into the water. The story, so far as I know, goes on in this way. Two of them could swim very fairly and the third, Mr. Sutton, who was not a very good swimmer and was very much frightened, in addition to being encumbered with his trousers—Mr. Stopani was able to rid himself of his trousers—was in great danger of meeting a watery grave. They were in the water about twenty minutes, and if it had not been for the exertions of Mr. Stopani, who was standing by—if I may use such a term—and supporting Mr. Sutton, it is more than possible that this community would have been deprived of the services and companionship of a very worthy member. I brought these facts to the notice of the Royal Humane Society, and although this roll does not contain a grant of a tract of land—which before I go I hope to be able to give you nevertheless—(loud applause)—it does contain a certificate from the Royal Humane Society in recognition of Mr. Stopani's services. (Continued applause.) Not only that, but I have up my sleeve something more gratifying, and that is the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society. (Renewed applause.) I felt in coming down here to-night and asking you to meet me, that I should be signalling a very meritorious action on the part of one of your most popular members. (Applause.) Mr. Stopani, if you step forward, I will explain the medal to you.

Mr. Stopani went up to the table, and his Excellency said—In the middle of the medal is a little boy like Cupid who is trying to blow into life again a torch which is supposed to be extinguished. This was regarded both by the ancients and moderns as an emblem of life, and is expressed by the motto "*Lateat scintilla forsan*." Peradventure a little spark is still being hid." Round the other side is a Latin inscription showing when the Royal Humane Society was instituted, and for what purpose it was instituted. I do not think, as I said before, that any President of this club has had the pleasure of performing a similar duty. I can only hope that you will live to gain the silver medal.

During the loud applause which followed, his Excellency pinned the medal on Mr. Stopani's breast.

Hon. H. E. WODEHOUSE—Your Excellency, as you have intimated in your remarks, there have been numerous speculations as to the causes of this mysteriously convened meeting. One of the best explanations offered was that as H.M. troopship *Tamur* had arrived, and as therefore the services of the *Victor Emanuel* would be no longer required, your Excellency had decided to purchase the *Victor Emanuel* out of your private purse—(laughter)—and present the boat to this club as a fit bathing place. (Laughter.) Now that the secret has been divulged, on behalf of the members I would like to say that we appreciate and recognise and feel honoured by that nice perception of the fitness of things which has induced your Excellency to choose this club, of which you are the honoured President, and of which Mr. Stopani is one of the most active members, as the arena in which to make the presentation to-day, and it will be hailed with satisfaction by the whole community. (Applause.) In the achievement which won this well earned distinction Mr. Stopani showed the highest merits, both of physical endurance and acquaintance with the art of swimming, and above all the presence of mind which he displayed while he was in the water. (Applause.) I hope his example will induce others who are members of this club to perfect themselves in the art of swimming. Should an opportunity occur, as it may at any time, for them to apply their powers to the noblest use to which they could be put—the

rescue of life from drowning—I trust they will not be found wanting. (Applause.)

His EXCELLENCY—I ought to have mentioned that if it had not been for the assistance rendered by a Chinese dinghy probably there would have been worse results. I am doing my best to find out who those men who manned the dinghy were, and the Government will present them with a substantial pecuniary reward for their services. (Applause.)

The interesting proceedings then terminated.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE "CATTERTHUN."

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. inform us that they have received a telegram from their agents at Sydney to the effect that the E. & A. steamer *Catterthun*, bound for Hongkong via usual ports, struck on the Seal Rocks about 100 miles from Sydney and is a total wreck. She left Sydney on the evening of the 7th inst.

The *Catterthun* was built in 1881 by Messrs. W. Doxford and Sons, of Sunderland, and was due in Hongkong about the 30th inst. Captain Shannon was in charge of her and she carried three officers, four engineers, and a crew of 50 or 60 Lascars and Chinese.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. inform us they have received the following telegram from the Managing Agents in Sydney:—"Catterthun. The following are saved:—Second mate, passengers Fawkes, Crane, Copeman, and twenty-two Chinese. We very much fear remainder drowned."

The following telegram was received later:—"Catterthun. The following are missing:—

Captain Shannon.
Chief officer Pinney.
Third officer Leffer.
First engineer Harper.
Second engineer Wilson.
Third engineer Adams.
Fourth engineer Wolstenholm.
Surgeon Anderson.
Steward Manning.

Passengers:—

Females—Mathias, Loring, and daughter.
Males—Fraser and Smith.

BELILIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

On Wednesday afternoon His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, distributed the prizes to pupils attending the Belilios Public School for Girls. There was a large attendance of parents and friends.

Dr. E. J. EITEL opened the proceedings by reading the following report of the head mistress, Mrs. Bateman:—

Belilios Public School,
Hongkong, 30th July, 1895.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you the fifth annual report of the Belilios Public School.

During the past school year (counting from September, 1894, to the end of July, 1895) the numbers, specially among English children, have steadily increased, and the regularity of attendance since the cessation of the plague has been most satisfactory. The average attendance of scholars under instruction in the English division was very materially affected by the plague of last year, but since the last few months the number of scholars has been rapidly increasing. The average attendance of the whole school has been 270 for some months past.

In addition to the ordinary English subjects, singing, instrumental music, and physical drill are taught, and copy book writing. The girls in the upper forms show great aptitude in map drawing, the maps drawn from memory being specially good. Needlework, both English and Chinese, is most creditable.

The younger children are most carefully trained by Mrs. Tatcher, who, by her painstaking and clever management, greatly facilitates their progress when removed to the upper standards.

A consignment of wall-maps and natural history pictures, etc., procured from England last year, has proved of great assistance.

A school library in which the girls could procure books for home reading would supply a long felt need, as at present in the majority of cases their study of English literature is almost exclusively confined to lesson-books.

We are also in great want of a school piano, the present one having entirely collapsed and the funds for school apparatus leave no margin for extras of any kind. As this study is much appreciated by parents and children and is of an elevating nature it is only right that provision should be made for the teaching thereof. The present system of hiring is far too expensive to be continued.

The staff is unchanged with two exceptions. We have to deplore the loss of the teacher of Chinese embroidery, whose death last year from plague caused great regret to both teachers and children. Her gentle disposition and skill as a teacher had endeared her to all. We have, however, been fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Tsang Lai-shi, a very capable teacher.

The second Chinese master, Mr. Leung King-him, having retired on a pension, his place was filled by the appointment of an additional matron.

The work of the School is greatly facilitated by the light and airy building in which it is now established, and the deepest gratitude is felt towards the liberal founder. The Inspector of Schools has just concluded his annual examination and expressed his satisfaction with the result—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

E. A. BATEMAN, Headmistress.

The Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart.

Colonial Secretary.

Dr. EITEL said that thanks were due to the kind liberality of the following gentlemen for prizes:—Hon. E. R. Belilios, C.M.G., Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Hon. A. McConachie, Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, Messrs. Armstrong, Anderson, Burnie, Cooke, Deacon, Eitel, J. D. Humphreys, Ho Tung, Ho Fook, Ho Amei, T. Jackson, King, Li Shing, Lee Wan, J. Mody, Poon Pong, Quincey, R. Shewan, Capt. J. Smith, D. Sassoon, A. K. Travers, A. Wise, H. Wicking, Mrs. Hatherly.

His EXCELLENCY, after distributing the prizes, said.—Ladies and gentlemen, I need hardly tell you that the giving away of these prizes to the school children affords me a great deal of pleasure. This school, as you are aware, was opened about 16 or 18 months ago; it was erected by one to whom the cause of education in Hongkong owes a great deal, Mr. Belilios—(applause)—and it was erected on ground given by the Government. I recollect that when I signed away this piece of land there was considerable difference of opinion as to whether it was a wise step or not. It was said that this was a very valuable site, too good a site for such a school. It is therefore the more gratifying not only to Mr. Belilios, but to the Government to know that the ground has not been thrown away on the foundation of this school, which gives every promise of success, and in fact has up to the present time been a very great success indeed. (Applause). The school is divided into two parts, the upper school English and the lower entirely for Chinese children. From Dr. Eitel's report I am glad to see that the order and discipline maintained here and the cheerful aspect of the children show an affectionate connection between the pupils and their teachers. I have been in the other room just now, and I saw with surprise the excellent mapping and the embroidery, which is superior to anything I have seen in this colony. A great deal, I am told, is due to the wall maps presented by the Government and always available for the children's use. The reading, according to Dr. Eitel's report, is very fluent and accurate, and there has been special progress in elocution. I believe it is the practice for the girls to recite before the whole school once or twice a week, and this, of course, facilitates and improves their elocution. History has been taught orally, instead of from books, and the results have been remarkably good. The arithmetic papers, Dr. Eitel says, on the whole have been very well and very neatly done; and he concludes his report by stating that, on the whole, the school has made solid progress. The organisation and the methods of the school and the bright spirit which animates the children are due mainly to the head mistress and her excellent assistants, of whom I am sorry to say there are too few. It is hardly necessary to say that, in the opinion of all people connected with education, the success of a school is due to its teachers, and the centre of the life of the school is its head mistress. The bringing-up of children in these days is increasing in difficulty every year, on account of the increas-

ingly higher standards required, and the girls of this school I am glad to say recognise the fact that they can assist the teachers in their very hard work by that cheerful spirit which Dr. Eitel says animates this school throughout. In conclusion, I will only say to the girls that I hope they will play earnestly in their play hours, and work earnestly in their working hours. Make the most of the time; never let any time slip through your fingers; time passes quickly enough, and the older we get the faster it passes. Remember the words of old Samuel Johnson, who says that duty and perseverance are as necessary to womanhood as to manhood.

"Catch, then, O! catch the transient hour;
Improve each moment as it flies;
Life's a short summer—man a flower—
He dies—alas! how soon he dies!"

(Applause). Thanks are due to the head mistress for the work which has been done. I wish the school every success for its future (applause.)

The following is the prize list:—

1st Class.—Reading, May Hunter; Dictation, Ethel Long; Arithmetic, Lizzie Abraham; Grammar, Lizzie Olson; Geography, May Hunter; Composition, Ethel Long; History, Lizzie Abraham; Map drawing, Kitty Turner; Writing, Kitty Turner; Needlework, May Hunter; Highest number of marks, Ethel Long.

2nd Class.—Reading, Ida Armstrong; Dictation, Hannah Olson; Arithmetic, Reuben Abraham; Grammar, Reuben Abraham; Geography, Emily Hahn; Composition, Eliza Moore; History, Nannie Hahn; Map drawing, Ida Armstrong; Needlework, Louisa Heang; Writing, Louisa Heang; Highest number of marks, Eliza Moore.

3rd Class.—Reading, Edith Plinston; Dictation, Bertha Hahn; Writing, Annie Parker; Arithmetic, Eliza Turner; Grammar, Wong Poey Wing; Geography, Ella King; Composition, Jennie Hahn; History, Ella King; Needlework, Annie Parker; Highest number of marks, Edith Plinston.

4th Class.—Reading, Julia Ruchwaldy; Dictation, George Abraham; Arithmetic, Andrew Hahn; Grammar, Letitia King; Geography, Minnie Stanlier; Writing, Faa Ah Mui; Needlework, Jennie Madar; Highest number of marks, Andrew Hahn.

5th Class.—Reading, Kitty Abraham; Writing, Alice Lesbirel; Arithmetic, Faa Ah Mui; Highest number of marks, Nellie Olson; Needlework, Alice Lesbirel.

6th Class.—Reading, Ah Chai; Writing, Hannah Toy; Arithmetic, Helena Ismail; Highest number of marks, Lily Heang; Needlework, Lily Heang.

7th Class.—Reading, Henry Attack; Writing, Cecilia Quincey; Arithmetic, John Duncan; Highest number of marks, Hugo Ruchwaldy.

Infants.—1st, Emmanuel Watling; 2nd, Nguf Kia; 3rd, Albert Ahwee; Recitation, Bessie Walker.

Chinese Embroidery.—Wong Poey Wing.

Music.—1st prize, May Hunter; 2nd prize, Ida Armstrong.

Drill.—Senior, Hilda Long; Junior, Ella King.

Chinese Literature.—1st Class.—1st, Lau Ut-sin; 2nd, Ho Shuh-ün. 2nd Class.—1st, Wan Ut-oi; 2nd, Wong Wan-sin. 3rd Class.—1st, Leung Mi-yung; 2nd, Lau Sui-sam. 4th Class.—1st, Li Tai-soo. 5th Class.—1st, Leung Milan.

Chinese Needlework.—1st, Chan Fook-tai; 2nd, Wong Wan-sin; 3rd, Ng Li-hing.

After the children had given a short entertainment, a vote of thanks was passed to his Excellency.

The piano for use on prize day was most kindly provided by Mr. Quincey.

The cashiered General Nieh Kuei-lin, who displayed cowardice at the battle of Hsiuyen, a little south-west of Fenghuang-ch'eng, Manchuria, while fighting against the Japanese, and who was sent for trial at Peking the other day, has, the *N. C. Daily News* says, been sentenced to perpetual banishment in Kashgaria. This is the lightest punishment, so far, given to the cowardly Generals who ran away from the Japanese at Tailienwan, Port Arthur, S. Kinchow, Hsiuyen, Fenghuang-ch'eng, and other places, all the rest—and there are seven of them—having been either sentenced by the Board of Punishments to summary decapitation or to await the executioner next autumn.

SOLICITORS AT FIRE INQUIRIES.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

On Tuesday at the Magistracy Hou. H. E. Wodehouse resumed the inquiry respecting the fire which broke out at 70, Jervois Street, on the morning of the 5th inst.

Mr. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master's office) appeared for the Hamburg and Bremen Fire Insurance Company, in which the premises were insured for \$12,600.

P.C. Clarke said that at 12.50 a.m. on the 5th inst. a man came out of 245, Queen's Road Central and told him that the house was on fire. Witness went round to 70, Jervois Street, and found the staircase at the back of the counter on fire. He sent to the Fire Brigade station, and also got two lengths of hose and succeeded in confining the flames to the back part. There was nothing to show at the time what had set fire to the place. When he went in he heard an explosion. On Monday he and some coolies found four kerosine lamps under the staircase. The fire spread to 245, Queen's Road Central, which is at the front of 70, Jervois Street. The lamps might have fallen from other floors, as a wall in the house had been destroyed.

In answer to Mr. Gedge witness said he found on the first floor several empty clothes boxes and a few articles of furniture; there was no stock. The front of the shop was full of piece goods, which were on shelves.

A tailor in 245, Queen's Road Central, spoke to being awakened by a noise at the back of the house. He got up and found 70, Jervois Street, on fire. He told the last witness.

The cook at 70, Jervois Street, said he and two servants slept on the ground floor on the night in question. The basement was used for storing firewood and empty boxes. No one was sleeping in the accountant's room. Only a small light, which was placed on the ground, was used in the shop that night. He was awakened by some people upstairs, when he saw smoke coming from the accountant's room on the ground floor, and the staircase was on fire. The four lamps found underneath the staircase did not belong to the shop. The accountant went home on 29th July; he was also master of the shop.

By Mr. Gedge—There were altogether thirteen persons in the house. Only one lamp was lit in the shop, and the accountant's room was also lit by one lamp. There was a hanging lamp hung up against the wall on the first floor at the head of the staircase, and also one on the second floor. These were the only lamps used that night, with the exception of some small ones used by the tailors. There was one tin of kerosine on the roof; none was kept under the stairs. He had not seen the four lamps until he came into court, and he did not know they were underneath the stairs.

Mr. Gedge—Where did you keep your clothes that night?

His Worship—I cannot allow that question to be put.

Mr. Gedge—I submit I am quite right—

His Worship—Not at present; kindly postpone that question.

Mr. Gedge—But it is in the course of cross-examination.

His Worship—It has nothing to do with the origin of the fire.

Mr. Gedge—My submission is that the origin of the fire has as much to do with the whereabouts of the clothes as with the finding of the lamps.

His Worship—I merely ask you to kindly postpone the question.

Mr. Gedge—I must make my cross-examination as the questions come into my mind; one question suggests another. The present question is in my mind now and I have no other.

His Worship—What is the question?

Mr. Gedge—I was going to ask whether the witness had any clothes in the shop and where he kept them. The motive must be enquired into in reference to the cause of the fire.

His Worship—I do not allow the question to be put at this stage.

Mr. Gedge—When will your Worship allow me to put it?

His Worship—Go on with your other questions.

Mr. Gedge—I ask your Worship's ruling on the point.

His Worship—I simply say I do not allow the question to be put at this stage.

Mr. Gedge then proceeded to ask other questions relating to the contents of the shop.

His Worship—I should like you to stop this line of cross-examination at present; you are going into a question now which is quite apart from the point we have been dealing with.

Mr. Gedge—I have finished then.

His Worship—You wish to cross-examine in general as to the contents of the shop?

Mr. Gedge—I do. There are very suspicious circumstances and the premises are insured for \$12,600, and our contention is that if arson has been committed it was committed to defraud the Insurance Company and for no other reason. Your Worship has allowed me under the section of the Ordinance to cross-examine this witness to the best of my ability as to how the fire originated in the shop. My contention is that I am entitled to go still further and cross-examine the witness as to what motive there was for the fire at all.

His Worship—You must understand that all the questions you have been putting have been put actually through the Court.

Mr. Gedge—No, I don't.

His Worship—The Court is conducting the enquiry and what you call cross-examination is questions put by you but actually put through the Court; therefore in regard to your question as to the contents of the shop I stop it at this stage. Whether I will allow it ultimately I will let you know later on. That is my ruling, and if you are not satisfied I must ask you not to go further into the matter.

Mr. Gedge—I want a ruling why I am not allowed to cross-examine.

His Worship—I am conducting the enquiry, and I am not going to say anything further.

Mr. Gedge—Does your Worship rule that I am not allowed to cross-examine as to the contents of the shop?

His Worship—At this stage. (To witness.) That will do; get down.

Mr. Gedge—Would your Worship allow me to suggest one more argument?

His Worship—I have given my ruling.

Mr. Gedge—If your Worship will allow me for one moment—

His Worship—No, I will not. Will you sit down?

Mr. Gedge—I shall not be—

His Worship—Will you kindly sit down?

Mr. Gedge—Of course, if your Worship refuses to hear me—

His Worship—I do. I am going to call the master.

Tam Chung I, the master, was recalled. He said the four lamps were always kept underneath the staircase, and were used at Chinese New Year. There was no kerosine in them.

By Mr. Gedge—The lamps were last used by witness on the 11th February, when they were put away after being cleaned.

His Worship, during Mr. Gedge's cross-examination, pointed out that the solicitor was conducting the same line, which could not be followed at present.

Mr. Gedge—Of course, your Worship, my argument is shortly this; that this witness will go out of court and make up a story with the other witnesses. If, after the evidence is given, the cross-examination is taken piecemeal the whole object of cross-examination is buried. That is shortly and pithily my argument, and I ask your Worship to allow me to cross-examine shortly—I am not going to take up the whole day—as to the contents of the shop and as to the clothes and goods that were in it, particularly a box of silk which is alleged to have been burnt on the first floor. Your Worship must see yourself that this man and the last witness will go out and make up a beautiful story, which it will be very difficult to upset. If we can get them and catch them in small details one by one as the evidence is given we may be able to find out the motive for the fire.

His Worship—You talk of cross-examination; there has been no cross-examination at all.

Mr. Gedge—Well, I will use the word examination.

His Worship—That I will conduct myself.

Mr. Gedge—The section of the Ordinance says "It shall be lawful for any inspector of police or other interested person present at such investigation, with the leave of the Magistrate, to examine the witnesses." My submission is that the Insurance Company is a most interested party—more interested in the enquiry than even the public themselves. It will not take more

time for me to cross-examine now than if the enquiry is adjourned; in fact, it will not take such a long time because the questions are in my mind.

His Worship—I have listened to what you have said, and I tried to explain matters to you. In the course of the cross-examination I told you at once that I cannot allow the questions at this stage, and I should have been glad if you had let the matter rest there. The responsibility of the inquiry rests with the Magistrate, and it is for him to say what he shall allow or disallow. When I told you during the inquiry that I did not wish any questions asked with regard to the property, I should have been glad if you had rested satisfied. Any disadvantage there may arise from the parties going out of court and conferring together must be laid to you and not to myself. I cannot be responsible for what takes place outside this Court. I will now adjourn the enquiry until Friday, 16th August, at three o'clock. I must also remind the solicitor that he is here to watch the inquiry on behalf of a particular Insurance Company, and not on behalf of the public; therefore his presence here is subject to any restrictions which the Magistrate in his discretion may think fit to impose; and while I am very anxious that the inquiry shall be perfectly full it must be left to me to decide in what way that shall be done. At present I have not seen it possible to call witnesses as to the contents of the shop, and I am inclined to doubt whether I shall allow the questions to be put at another time. All I say is that I was not inclined to allow the questions to be put now. The inquiry is adjourned until Friday at three o'clock.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held in the City Hall at noon on Saturday. The Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. J. Kramer, presided; and amongst those present were—Hon. A. McConachie, Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Messrs. G. B. Dodwell, M. D. Ezekiel, R. M. Gray, S. C. Michaelsen, D. R. Sassoon, N. A. Siebs (Directors); T. Jackson (Chief Manager), A. Coxon, A. Hancock, V. A. Cæsar Hawkins, G. Stewart, J. B. Peter, Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. R. R. Bullios, Messrs. F. N. Firth, H. N. Mody, R. T. Wright, A. Sharp, S. Hancock, K. A. Chinoy, C. J. Gonsalves, J. A. Chinoy, A. H. Barlow, E. D. Sanders, G. G. Brady, S. S. Benjamin, P. Jordan, F. Henderson, B. P. Karamjee, Ho Fook, H. C. Gotte, M. Figueiredo, R. Georg, R. L. Richardson, C. S. Sharp, J. R. Michael, W. Lysaught, R. Shewan, G. H. Potts, A. Coutts, S. G. Bird, S. L. Darby, H. Crawford, C. M. Firth, G. Dodwell, C. Palmer, R. C. Edwards, A. F. Morris, A. P. McEwen, E. S. Kelly, G. H. Medhurst, &c., &c.

The CHIEF MANAGER read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, after reading the half-yearly report, said—Gentlemen, the half year to the 30th June has been a very prosperous one for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. (Applause). Again we have to record an almost entire immunity from losses, which accounts for the favourable profit and loss statement we are able to place before you on the present occasion. (Applause). I hope our friends everywhere will approve of the way we propose to divide the profits, viz., £1 5s. per share dividend, while five pence are placed to the credit of the reserve fund and \$312,000 are carried forward. Considering the number of dollars we have made, £1 5s. may seem a small dividend to declare, but at 2s. 1½d., the rate at which it is paid to our Eastern shareholders, it represents a distribution at the rate of 18.73 per cent. per annum. If exchange again goes to 2s. for telegraphic transfer, £1 5s. per share would mean a dividend to Eastern shareholders at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. If silver were only steady at a reasonably high level, we would not have any difficulty in pleasing our shareholders in the matter of dividend, but in its present very uncertain position we have got to think seriously before committing ourselves to a high sterling dividend. (Applause). During the half year both our sterling and silver deposits have increased considerably, and as they were likely to go on increasing we have been obliged to reduce

the rate of interest we pay to 3½ per cent. for 12 months' fixed deposits in London and to 4 per cent. in the East. The fact is we find ourselves paying interest upon more money than we can safely employ, and have consequently had to discourage deposits by lowering the rate we are prepared to pay for them. Our cash in hand represents the large sum of over 4½ millions of dollars, which is very much in excess of our requirements. The finances of the Far East have been deranged by the war between China and Japan, pending the payment of the large indemnity Japan has to receive from China. Ultimately the result of the war must be to benefit trade between China and other countries. Among the first fruits I may note the erection by foreigners of spinning mills in Shanghai, no doubt to be followed in the near future by manufacturing of various kinds. Cheap silver, cheap raw material, cheap labour, and a large domestic market are all in favour of the enterprise. I have just referred to. Our sterling investments remain as they were at the end of last half year with the exception of a slight reduction caused by some bonds having been drawn in the interim. They stand at £789,700, of which £688,000 are in 2½ per cent. Consols; the remaining £101,700 consist of Indian Government sterling loan and other high class securities, which as mentioned on the last occasion show a considerable profit upon what they stand in our books at. (Applause). Considering the low value of money in Europe, but particularly in London, it seems probable that the present high level at which first class securities stand is likely to be maintained, if not increased in the near future. (Applause). I have great pleasure in congratulating the shareholders upon the position the Bank now enjoys; its credit and general standing were never better than they are at the present time. (Applause). With your permission, gentlemen, I wish to make one more remark, which I feel confident you will all readily endorse. The highly satisfactory figures before you bear testimony in more convincing words than any I can make use of to the great ability and forethought displayed by our Chief Manager—in the management of the affairs of the Bank, and to him chiefly belongs the credit of the excellent result. (Applause). I have also much pleasure in stating that his efforts have been very ably seconded by our managers, agents, and staff generally. (Applause). In fact, all have worked with a will in the interest of the Bank and are worthy of all praise. Before moving the adoption of the report and passing of accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

No questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and the passing of the accounts.

Mr. R. SHEWAN, in seconding, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I wish, and I am sure you will all join me in the wish, that the chairman of many other companies in Hongkong could present such a glowing report as that which you, Mr. Chairman, have just read to us. It is so good that it requires no comment from me. I can only hope that the Bank may do it again and do it often. (Applause and laughter). In regard to the Chairman's remarks it seems to me that if there are any shareholders who do not approve of a dividend of 25, who are not satisfied with a dividend of nearly 20 per cent. per annum, such people must be very hard to please, and I doubt if anything would please them. They are either the sort of persons that want the earth or they are speculators pure and simple, who only want the bigger dividend as a means to drive and force up the market value of the stock. (Hear, hear). In the latter case they have no real, abiding interest in the Corporation, and their complaints require little consideration from us. If they were bona fide investors they would be glad to think they had not been given all their money to spend as they liked, and would rest content in the knowledge that the balance was in the hands of a man who knows far better than they do how to invest it for them. (Applause). We all know the golden rule laid down by that eminent financier, Mr. Micawber, to his young friend Copperfield; he said:—"Income £20, expenditure \$19.96—result, happiness; but income £20 and expenditure £20.06—result, misery." (Laughter). I am not quite sure if the figures are correct, but it is the same principle of putting something by for a rainy day, and when we find two great minds agreeing on that we may

take it as a safe principle. (Renewed laughter and applause). It is pleasing to hear that we have more money than we know what to do with, and that poor Mr. Jackson is suffering from what would be called in French, I think, an *embarras de richesses*. It is a complaint we have not suffered from in Hongkong for a long time past, and perhaps a little more of it would do us no harm. In regard to what our Chairman said about cheap labour, cheap raw material, and, best of all, no matter what bimetalists may say, best of all cheap silver, I am quite at one with the Chairman, and I rejoice to think over the benefits which will accrue to us in Hongkong therefrom. It is all very well to sympathise with our Manchester friends, but that need not blind us to the true side on which our bread is buttered out here. These things are all powerful factors and strong elements in favour of industrial enterprises in this colony, and the sooner our capitalists wake up to the fact and make hay while the sun shines and before other colonies get ahead of us in this matter the better for us all. Not being a very large depositor in the Bank—(a laugh)—I can afford to view with equanimity the reduction of the rate of interest to 4 per cent., but I would venture to remind the Board and Mr. Jackson that there are some poor unfortunates on the other side of the fence who would be much more interested in hearing that the interest on overdrafts had been likewise reduced. (Applause). Advancing this point to the management, I congratulate them sincerely on their report, the adoption of which I have much pleasure in seconding. (Applause).

Carried.

The Hon. C. P. CHATER—I beg to move that the appointments as Directors of Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Mr. M. D. Esakiel, and Mr. G. B. Dodwell be confirmed by this meeting.

Mr. G. STEWART—I have much pleasure in seconding.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday. I thank you very much for your attendance.

Mr. R. L. RICHARDSON—I would like to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the Directors for the manner in which they have performed their duties during the past half-year. (Applause). I have much pleasure in bringing this proposal before you.

The CHAIRMAN—I thank you very much on behalf of my colleagues for your kind vote of thanks.

This concluded the proceedings, which lasted only eighteen minutes.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya, on the 19th August, at 3 o'clock p.m.:

To the shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you their report, with a statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last. The total receipts for the six months are \$1,096,259.90, and the net profit, after paying interest due and all charges, amounts to \$309,751.67 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account..... 22,761.72

\$332,513.39

and from this have to be deducted—

Directors' fees \$1,000.00
Auditors' fees 400.00

4,400.00

leaving available for appropriation \$328,113.39

The directors recommend a dividend for the half year of 7 per cent., or \$108,375, be paid to the shareholders, a bonus of \$100 to contributing shareholders, that \$65,865.40 be written from the value of Kowloon Docks, \$61,958.88 from Cosmopolitan Docks, and \$8,453.71 from the value of the Fame, and balance \$85,240.49 be carried to new account.

During the six months the lengthening of the No. 3 dock at Kowloon has been completed. The No. 2 dock at Kowloon has been lengthened from 330 feet to 371 feet to meet the increased length of modern steamers; this work is not finished, but is so far advanced as to allow the dock to be available for its entire length.

The new machine shop at the Cosmopolitan docks is nearly completed and ready for the new travelling crane and machinery.

It has been found desirable to build new quarters for the staff at Kowloon Docks: the buildings are now being erected.
The machinery and workshops at the Company's establishments have been maintained in a proper state of efficiency.

GEO. B. DODWELL,
Chairman.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		\$	c.
30th June, 1895. ASSETS.			
Aberdeen.			
To value of Aberdeen Docks, as per last statement	100,000.00		
Kowloon.			
To value of Kowloon Docks, as per last statement	1,100,865.40		
Less amount since written off	35,000.00		
	1,065,865.40		
Cosmopolitan Dock.			
To value of Cosmopolitan Dock, as per last statement	311,058.88		
Tug, launches, and lighters.	21,453.71		
To value of <i>Fame</i>			
To value of 10 steam launches, 1 steam lighter, and boats, as per last statement	24,000.00		
Less amount since written off	\$5,000.00		
Less proceeds of 1 launch sold	3,750.00		
	8,750.00		
	15,250.00		
To sundry debtors	133,745.86		
To cost of material on hand	712,351.43		
	\$2,359,725.28		

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
30th June, 1895.			
By shareholders for 12,500 shares of \$125 each fully paid-up	1,562,500.00		
By Admiralty loan	220,000.00		
Less repayments	5,563.56		
	\$14,136.14 @ 2/11	133,051.53	
By Admiralty loan exchange adjustment at credit of this account	8,401.14		
By sundry creditors	323,259.22		
By balance of profit brought forward from last account	22,761.72		
By profit	309,751.67		
	332,513.39		
	\$2,359,725.28		

REVENUE ACCOUNT.		\$	c.
30th June, 1895.			
To cost of labour, material, and working expenses at the Company's three establishments	743,878.11		
To interest	17,021.92		
To fire insurance	1,465.14		
To Crown rent	1,460.55		
To office expenses, salaries, stationery, and rent of head office	18,635.93		
To drawing office expenses and salaries	3,279.70		
To telegrams	616.78		
To legal expenses	150.00		
To profit	3,975.17		
	\$1,096,259.80		

		\$	c.
1st January to 30th June, 1895.			
By gross earnings of the Company's three establishments	1,092,330.28		
By towage not earnings	3,011.16		
By transfer fees	138.00		
By bonus on premia, &c.	750.36		
	\$1,096,259.80		

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of the Green Island Cement Co. was held on Monday at the offices of Messrs. Shewan and Co., the General Managers, Mr. R. Shewan presided and there were also present—Messrs. J. Orange and Geo. Fenwick (Directors), A. G. Morris, R. K. Leigh, S. S. Benjamin, G. H. Potts, E. S. Kelly, C. A. Tomes, R. C. Wilcox, C. H. Grace, and A. G. Stokes.

The notice calling the meeting having been read.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, before putting the resolution just read to the meeting I will endeavour to state briefly and clearly the reasons which have actuated the committee in recommending these changes. The Company, I am glad to say, has at last begun to pay its way, and we hope its business may continue to improve, but at its present rate of progress it would be a matter of several years before we could make enough to wipe out the balance of \$78,000 at present standing at the debit of profit and loss account, being the

accumulated losses of past years; and even when we had done so our annual profits would still show a very small percentage as the return on the present capital of \$765,000 odd. To get rid of this debit balance and to bring down the capital to a reasonable figure commensurate with the moderate earnings of the Company two courses were open to us. One was to liquidate the present Company and start a fresh one, the other was simply to reduce the capital by a certain amount and write down the assets accordingly. The second course was adopted, as it seemed to us less complicated and to promise to be less expensive in point of legal charges. Our proposal now is to reduce the present nominal capital from \$1,000,000 to \$200,000, by reducing, first, the present paid-up capital of 14,117 shares at \$50 each (equal to \$705,850) to 14,117 shares at \$10 each (equal to \$141,170), writing off the difference of \$564,680 from the assets, including the balance at debit of profit and loss account, which will then disappear, leaving that account square; and, second, by issuing 5,883 new shares at \$10 (equal to \$58,830). It will, of course, seem to you a very large sum to write off from our assets, but you must remember that a great deal of money was, I do not say unnecessarily, but was certainly sunk in experiments which form no tangible asset now; still more perhaps was spent in the beginning on plant and machinery which it was afterwards found impossible to utilise in any way, and what was spent on useful and profitable works at Green Island has naturally depreciated in value in course of time by ordinary wear and tear, for which no provision was made in the accounts. You must not forget, too, in estimating the value of our assets, that we do not own but only lease the ground at Green Island, and the assets which principally represent all the monies sunk as capital consist of grinding and milling machineries which would sell for little or nothing if not wanted for our purposes, and of the bricks and mortar composing the kilns and the houses for the staff, which it would be difficult to sell for anything. Taking into consideration, therefore, not only natural depreciation from wear and tear, but the still greater depreciation in realisable value of the property we own, I do not think that in writing down the assets to a figure somewhere about \$200,000 we are placing less than a fair valuation upon them. We do not for a moment contend that you could put down to-morrow a new factory such as we have got over there for 20,000, but we must consider that the plant is not new, requires constant upkeep, that the depreciation on such works as kilns, which require constant relining, is very great, and that the earning power of the factory is certainly utterly incommensurate with a capital of over \$700,000. After this resolution has been passed and confirmed, as I trust it will be in due course, we shall have to apply for the sanction of the Supreme Court to the reduction, but as the Company's creditors are very few, and as their security is in no wise affected by the reduction, which is merely on paper and not an actual cash return of capital, it is not anticipated that any objections will arise there. The next point I have to touch upon is the question of new shares. The Company's present indebtedness outside of the debentures, which are now being paid off as they fall due, is about \$40,000, and to provide funds to pay this off and save the interest we are at present paying on it, as well as to obtain about \$20,000 more for working capital, the cost of a new kiln and extra grinding machinery (both of which it is advisable to add to our plant, as the former will reduce the cost of manufacture, while the latter will improve the quality of our cement), it is proposed to raise new capital to the extent of nearly \$60,000 by the issue of 5,883 new shares, which will of course be first offered to shareholders in proportion to their holdings of old shares, when in the opinion of the Consulting Committee the proper time has arrived for the issue of such new shares. If not all taken by shareholders, the remainder will be disposed of as the Consulting Committee and General Managers think fit. If this scheme be carried out the total paid-up capital of the Company will stand at \$200,000, in 20,000 shares of \$10 each, and on that basis I trust it will not be long before we can give you a fairly remunerative return as dividend, which at present it is quite out of our power to do. Before putting the resolution to

the meeting I shall be very glad to answer any questions from any of you in regard to it.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed—"That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$50 each to \$200,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$10 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of \$40 per share on each of the 14,117 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding, and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$50 to \$10 per share."

Mr. MORRIS seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—I shall have to trouble you only once more, for the confirmatory meeting, which must be held within three weeks. After that we will have to go to the Court for its approval. I am much obliged to you, gentlemen, for your attendance.

This concluded the proceedings.

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

The monthly competition for the above was held from 3rd to 5th August in the Happy Valley and resulted in a win for the scratch player, Dr. J. A. Lowson. This is the first occasion for some time back that a scratch player has won a handicap prize and Dr. Lowson is to be congratulated on his success. He also wins the sweepstakes:—

CUP.		84	scr.	84
Dr. J. A. Lowson	.....	97	11	86
Lieut. L. Sanderson, R.B.	.....	98	11	87
Mr. C. Palmer	.....	91	3	88
Captain W. V. Eccles, R.B.	.....	96	6	90
Mr. G. Stewart	.....	107	14	93
Captain A. G. Ferguson, R.B.	.....		
SWEEPSTAKES.		84	scr.	84
Dr. J. A. Lowson	.....	91	6	85
Mr. G. Stewart	.....	90	3	87
Captain W. V. Eccles, R.B.	.....	98	11	87
Mr. C. Palmer	.....	107	14	93
Captain A. G. Ferguson, R.B.	.....		

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH FORMOSA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Anping, 4th August.

There is very little of interest to report, but the situation becomes more strained every day. Heavy demands for money are being made upon the richer class of people and, with the army at his back, Liu appears able to exact whatever he chooses to ask. Many of the wealthy merchants are leaving the island and the prospects for trade are poor in the extreme. Seven Chinese, supposed to be spies employed by the Japanese, were executed here a few days ago, and their heads are exposed on bamboos at the entrance of the Anping Creek. H.M.S. *Redbreast* keeps guard until the return of H.M.S. *Rainbow*, expected from Amoy in a few days. The weather has been fine for some time, and, so far, the ships stationed here have had very little trouble. The barometer, as a rule, gives ample warning of the approach of a storm and this enables the guard ship to run to the Pescadores or Amoy until the bad weather has passed.

ATTACK ON FOREIGNERS IN NINGPO.

On Monday afternoon, 5th inst. a foreign lady and gentleman went for a short sail down the Yung river and landed a short distance below Ningpo on the opposite side. They went a short distance inland and sat down in the shade of an ice-house, but they had not been there for long when the lady became alarmed at the appearance of a villainous looking Chinaman who was watching them intently, so she and her companion decided to return to the boat. As they were making their way to the river side, however, the Chinaman began to shout, and soon collected a crowd of field labourers who followed the retreating foreigners, abusing them and using the vilest language. The gentleman made the lady go on in front, while he kept a few paces behind. On this the leader of the mob, which by this time had become a very large one, began to throw stones and clods of earth at the gentleman, who received several nasty knocks, but fortunately the foreigners

were not far from the river, and the boatmen, seeing what was going on ashore, ran the boat close in to the bank, so the lady and gentlemen were able to get on board just in time before anything serious had happened, and get away without loss of time from the hostile neighbourhood. It is the first instance for many years of an anti-foreign feeling near Ningpo and the incident has caused some uneasiness at that Settlement. The matter has been reported to the Consular authorities.—*China Gazette.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
DEAR SIR,—The recent shameful and cowardly massacre at Kutien must I am sure have aroused the greatest possible anger and indignation in the hearts of Englishmen throughout the Far East; yea! and throughout the whole British Empire. No Englishman could sit still and see defenceless women and children done to death by a wretched, cowardly, and inhuman set of fiends that are to-day gloating over their crimes and intoxicated by the hideous success of their acts, almost within earshot of this colony.

Is nothing to be done? Already much valuable time has been lost. If they had been French priests that had been slaughtered instead of delicate English girls, French guns would already be at the gates of Kutien, and yet we Britishers are virtually doing nothing. It makes one's blood boil to think of it. True, a gunboat has been sent to Foochow, but what of that. Is it not possible and would it not be right to send a military expedition to this hole of iniquity and lay the place in ruins, kill the ruffians in the same way as they have done our sisters, and then talk of compensation? Vengeance would be truly sweet when such dastardly acts of brutality are perpetrated against our own flesh and blood. Even in Amoy the people are up and doing and yet we in Hongkong with troops and guns to spare are lying waiting. I suppose, for the British Minister to ask for a few dollars from the Tsungli Yamen, which is generally considered sufficient. Is this what would have been done fifty years ago, or say in the days of Sir Harry Parkes? Never!

Call an indignation meeting and ask the Government if they cannot by force of arms insist on the immediate execution of these devils in human shape, not only the miserable hounds that did the bloody work with their own hands, but also the Viceroy and all his wretched and deceitful colleagues. If China cannot do it, let us do it. We are ready and willing, ay, more than willing, anxious to do it.

Japan has brought China to her knees, let England bring her to grovel in the dust at our feet begging for quarter, which she would not get. Complete humiliation if not annihilation is the only reward fit for China, the scum of the whole world.

I conclude by calling on all Englishmen, that is, Britishers, to be loud in their cries for vengeance.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

INDIGNANT BRITISHER

Hongkong, 7th August, 1895

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Now that the burst of "anger and indignation" at the recent cruel massacre at Kucheng has vented itself, it is not unreasonable to hope that men's minds may be ready to consider the matter from the standpoint of practical common sense.

Much as any person must deplore the slaughter of his countrymen, especially of women and children, we should not shut our eyes to this, that the responsibility rests in the first place on those who expose helpless children to the mercies of a fanatical and barbarous population.

It is vain to censure our Government for not protecting its subjects who wilfully place themselves beyond its protection. It were wiser to point out how this Government could render any recurrence of such a massacre impossible.

It has only to forbid any British subject, missionary or other, to take children to the interior of China.

Personally I have the highest opinion of the calling of a missionary, who offers his life for the spiritual welfare of heathens, but I deny hi

right to expose the lives of others. The rules for his conduct are to be found in the 10th chapter of St. Matthew, and I ask anyone to read this chapter and then to say whether they are more suitable for a married or an unmarried man. There are many unmarried clergymen to whom mission work might be intrusted. If it be said that female workers are wanted too, it is equally true that many unmarried women are available. Even if missionary women prefer the position of wives to missionary men, this again cannot be objected to on civil grounds, but, the moment there is a child in the case, the right of the State steps in, and it should be the duty of the British Consul to have the mother and child removed to the nearest treaty port.

Force may or may not be legitimately employed in furthering trade, but the use of military power in connection with missions compromises the whole object of the institution. We must remember that the missionary in China is necessarily a "revolutionist" inasmuch as he endeavours to induce men to depart from the ways of their ancestors, and as such he should be willing to take the consequences, and not look for the protection of gunboats.

If on the murder of a missionary another were to take his place, and on his murder another, and if so on the breach were ever filled by a fresh zealot, the Chinese might learn to respect and to listen to the message of such brave gospellers, but if, on the contrary, they learn to regard the missionary as the forerunner of the gunboat, they are scarcely likely to heed his preaching.

If, as has been suggested, troops are sent to raze Kucheng to the ground, I venture to say that there will be an end to Christianity in that part of China for a long time to come.

That our Government should insist on the punishment of the authors of the late massacre is reasonable, and this being done, they should take those measures which are in their power to prevent the recurrence of such horrors. The use of force is to be deprecated in the interests of the missions themselves.

Let the public of Hongkong assemble again and petition Government to prohibit their subjects from taking children to places where they are exposed to outrage and death. Let the missionary renounce for ever the protection of the gunboat and the possibility of embroiling his country in war, and then let him go forth trusting to the protection of Heaven to preach the gospel of peace.—Yours faithfully,

PAX.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1895.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—The sentence in my speech at the indignation meeting which you criticize was brought out on the spur of the moment and was unhappily not properly guarded. What I wished to say was that I did not believe that any one in the room would deliberately set to work to write a treatise against Christianity as a civilizing agency. At the moment I recognized the omissions, but in a speech it is difficult to stop to mend one's utterances.

* * *

J. S. BURDON,

Bishop.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1895.

[The portion of Bishop Burdon's letter omitted as indicated by the asterisks gives information concerning the origin of the Kucheng Massacre and has been incorporated with our report—ED. D. P.]

Roused perhaps by the reports of the proposed establishment of the "Ewo" and other spinning mills, says the *Kobe Herald*, Messrs. Tata and Co. are reported to have under consideration the establishment of a cotton spinning concern at Shanghai on joint account with the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Union. A party is said to have been despatched to Shanghai to inspect the situation.

Our readers, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Parkhill, Chief Tide Surveyor, I. M. Customs, and Harbour Master at Chefoo. His loss will be keenly felt by those whose privilege it was to serve with him, and the deepest sympathy is felt for the sorrowing sons and daughters he has left behind. Mr. Parkhill joined the Customs service in 1860, and had just completed his 58th year. His funeral took place on the 7th instant, all Chefoo attending it.

HONGKONG.

The terrible massacre of missionaries at Kucheng has occupied the attention of everybody in the colony and the feeling on the awful subject has been most intense. An indignation meeting, over which Sir Fielding Clarke, the Chief Justice, presided, was held in the City Hall on Thursday, and a denunciatory resolution was passed amidst a loud burst of applause. On Wednesday His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, distributed the prizes to the pupils attending the Belilos Public School for Girls. He afterwards went to the Victoria Recreation Club and in the presence of a large number of members presented Mr. W. Stopani with the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for conspicuous bravery in saving the life of a companion, who was thrown into the sea owing to the upsetting of a boat. All the defendants in the arson case have been dismissed. The long lost Bokhara rock buoy has been returned to the Harbour Master's office. On Saturday the half yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was held. At an extraordinary meeting of the Green Island Cement Co., Limited, held on Monday, it was resolved to reduce the capital of the Company. On the same day an appeal was heard before the Full Court against the decision of the Magistrate in a case in which Captain Lunt, of the steamer *Fushun*, was charged with using his vessel for illegally conveying opium. The case was dismissed by the Magistrate, whose decision was upheld. There was a "tiff" at the Police Court on Tuesday between the Magistrate and Mr. Gedge on the subject of the cross-examination of witnesses at fire inquiries.

The Chief Justice, Sir Fielding Clarke, returned from leave of absence by the *Empress of China*.

It is notified that the Bremer Channel of the Canton River has been cleared of torpedoes and is now open to navigation.

The Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company's steamers were decorated on Tuesday in honour of the sixtieth birthday of Captain Lefavour, the popular Commodore of the Company's fleet.

H.M.S. *Leander* went into dock on Tuesday. On leaving the Dock Company's hands she will proceed home, her term of service on this station having expired. Her relief, the *Pique*, which was detained at Jeddah in connection with the recent troubles there, is shortly expected.

The official inquiry into the outrage in British waters by Chinese customs officials at Pokfulam took place on Saturday. Mr. H. M. Hillier, the Commissioner of Customs, held the inquiry. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith was appointed by the Hongkong Government to assist in the investigation.

At a private meeting of the Punjom Mining Co. held on Wednesday a unanimous vote of full confidence in the directors was passed on the motion of Mr. Orange. The meeting was held to consider what action should be taken with regard to the temporary failure of the cyanide process.

The stamp revenue in July amounted to \$18,641, which is less than the amount collected in the corresponding month of 1894 by \$8,533. The falling off is in the probate duty, which in July, 1894, amounted to \$15,573, as against \$1,647 last month. Most of the other items show an increase.

The five men charged with committing arson at 371, Queen's Road Central, were discharged by the Magistrate on the 13th inst. His Worship found that the evidence showed that *prima facie* the house had been set on fire but there was no evidence to connect any of the defendants with the act.

A notification by the Acting Colonial Surgeon that a sporadic case of plague had occurred on the first floor of No. 27, Tsung San Lane, was received at the Sanitary Board Office on Friday morning. The patient, a boy nine years of age, was transferred to the Kennedytown Hospital, where he died at 2.30 a.m. on Saturday.

At the Police Court on Monday, before Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, a house boy was summoned for leaving Major Moore's service without leave, and also for disobeying lawful orders. Major Moore said that on the 9th inst. he was ill in bed at the Peak Hotel when defendant, who was paid \$15 a month, was very inattentive and insolent. He slammed the door, refused to obey orders, and then left his employ. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co. Limited, advises that he has received the following telegram from the mines:—"Mill ran 30 days, crushing 600 tons, yielding 375 ounces."

We learn that there is again a movement on foot for the enlargement of the Recreation Ground at Happy Valley by taking in the old Public Gardens. As this is a matter of public interest it would be well that the scheme should be made known in order that it may be fully considered by all parties interested. After the acrimonious discussion that arose when the proposal was first brought forward some years ago it seems desirable that the fullest publicity should be given to the matter on the present occasion.

After the *Empress of Japan* had left Amoy on her last trip up from Hongkong, we learn from the *China Gazette*, an explosion of coal-gas occurred on board, by which one Chinese fireman was killed and four others fearfully burnt. On the arrival of the vessel at Shanghai the injured men were taken up to town on the *Samson* and conveyed to the General Hospital, where they are now being treated by Dr. Paulin. They are progressing favourably, we understand, though they are all suffering from high fever following their injuries.

It never rains in Hongkong but it pours, and it is said it always rains on Saturday when a gymkhana meeting is fixed to be held; what is more, we believe if a picnic party and a gymkhana clash the picnic party is postponed because rain is looked upon as a certainty. The gymkhana which was to have taken place on Saturday suffered the fate of many previous gymkhanas and had to be put off in consequence of the small deluge. The Director of Public Works might do worse than organise a few gymkhanas in a time of drought.

There was a report in circulation on Saturday that Mr. J. D. Humphreys was on board the *Catterthun* and was amongst those lost. We are glad to learn that this is incorrect, a telegram having been received stating that Mr. Humphreys and Mr. John Grant are in Sydney. The report no doubt arose from the fact, that Mr. Humphreys was understood to intend leaving Sydney about the time of the *Catterthun's* departure. As he had business in Brisbane, however, the probability was that in any case he would make the journey by rail to that point, but, as shown by the telegram received on Saturday, he has, as a matter of fact, not yet left Sydney.

On Monday Hon. H. E. Wodehouse held an inquest on the body of Harry Lord, a private in the Rifle Brigade, who was drowned on the 6th inst. at the bathing place, Kowloon. The deceased and about thirty more soldiers went bathing when he accidentally got out of his depth. He could not swim and he cried for assistance. William Lipscombe, a comrade, was nearest and he caught hold of Lord, who clutched him round the neck, held his arm, and dragged him under the water. With considerable difficulty Lipscombe freed himself and he was then quite exhausted. The deceased disappeared from view and was not seen until the next morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The weekly concert at the Sailors' Home on the 6th inst. was arranged by Captain Miller, R.N., who during his residence in the colony has rendered most valuable assistance in carrying on these entertainments, which are always highly appreciated by the sailors in port. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the work we may mention that the Seamen's Chaplain secures the help of a few ladies and gentlemen who take it in turns to arrange a concert weekly. Captain Miller has been one of those and the concerts for which he has been responsible have always been great successes, his long experience of Jack Tar enabling him, with the assistance of his many friends, to give an entertainment that the sailors can enjoy and appreciate. Captain Miller is leaving the colony in a few days and this being his last concert occasion was taken to thank him for the kindness he has always displayed and the great pleasure he has afforded. The vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Tarn, who wished Captain Miller a very pleasant voyage and an enjoyable time in the "old country." The applause amidst which the vote was carried made the room ring. Captain Miller in reply expressed the great pleasure he had always derived himself from the concerts and which he was sure was shared by those who had assisted him.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

SHANGHAI, 9th August.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s circular).—Black Tea.—This market remains without change. Tea-men's prices are still above buyers' ideas of value and only a small business is passing, chiefly for shipment to America. The lowest quotation for whole leaf Tea is Taels 13 a picul, at which rate the demand is greater than the supply. This tael quotation for common Tea is high enough to stimulate the production, and makes us hesitate to estimate probable total export.

Settlements reported are:—
Ningchow...2,751 1/2-chts. at Tls. 16 1/2 to 28 a picul.
Keemun...539 " " 23 to 25 "
Wenchow...108 " " 18 "
Oonam...2,766 " " 13 to 13 1/2 "
Oopack...328 " " 14 1/2 "

Total...6,492 1/2-chests.
Stock.—16,478 half-chests, against 25,487 half-chests at same date last year.

Green Teas.—Pingsueys.—There has been rather less business reported in these descriptions during the interval, but prices remain on about the same level as at the date of our last advices. Local Packs.—Latterly the demand has somewhat revived and the market has been nearly cleared for the moment of desirable qualities. Further moderate supplies are being put out for sale almost daily. Country Teas.—Most of the Moyune Teas referred to in our last as being detained in the Poyang Lake by contrary winds have come to hand, and for the past week our market has been flooded with musters. There are no points about the crop to make it remarkable in any way: the Teas are of average quality and are in good condition; perhaps some of the first Young Hysons are a little worse in appearance than was the case last year, but there has been a gradual falling off in the style of these for some years past. The chops are about the usual size. Tael prices for some of the "crack" chops are about 5 per cent. under last season's for same chops. Nearly all Teas over Tls. 30 a picul show a lower range by about Tl. 1 to 2 a picul than similar chops brought early last season. Teas under Tls. 30 do not share in the reduction. The demand has been very fair, but not up to Tea-men's expectations and the market closes flat. Tienkais have not come forward in quantity and latterly sellers have accepted offers they had previously refused or have occasionally taken lower offers. Fychows are in small supply at present and fair Teas would command former prices. The Hyson market is inactive, but without any material decline in prices. The export to Bombay to date is 25 per cent. smaller than it was at the same date last season.

Settlements reported since 26th instant:—
Pingsuey...14,628 at Tls. 15.25 to 32.50
Moyune...12,178 " 21.50 to 42.00
Tienkai...9,274 " 21.75 to 42.50
Fychow...2,218 " 17.00 to 21.25
Local Packed...1,005 " 16.00 to 20.75

Total...39,303
Total settlements from opening of the market to date:—
Pingsuey...89,863 1/2-chts. against 78,106 1/2-chts.
Moyune...14,434 " 23,129 "
Tienkai...15,924 " 11,892 "
Fychow...8,605 " 6,762 "
Local Packed...10,156 " 7,518 "

Total...138,932
Total arrivals to date are:—185,209 1/2-chests against 167,663 1/2-chests to same date last year.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao	2,996,796	2,280,336
Foochow	8,436,197	8,530,894
Shanghai and Hankow	12,975,009	12,036,736
	24,408,002	22,847,966

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Amoy	5,394,500	5,785,884
Foochow	2,634,556	2,735,162
Shanghai	10,364,488	9,019,656
	18,393,544	17,540,701

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	26,706,242	22,621,578

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	18,776,559	19,202,792
Kobe	11,130,509	10,634,292
	29,907,068	29,837,084

SILK.

CANTON, 13th August.—The 4th crop yield is estimated at 4,500 bales, or slightly less than that of the 3rd crop. The silk is cleaner and of rather better quality generally than the 3rd crop. Cocoons have again ruled very high. Tsatlees and Re-reels—No business to report and prices are practically unchanged since our last. The highest offered by America is \$532 1/2/517 1/2/502 1/2 for Re-reels, Nos. 1, 2, 3, Grant. Filatures.—After the departure of last English mail and just when holders, tired out by the continued apathy of buyers, were on the point of giving way, a very eager demand suddenly sprang up for Lyons, and the fortnight has been one of sustained activity. About 1,500 bales have found buyers, at steadily advancing rates, Good Chops 9/11, 10/12 and 3rd class 11/13, 13/15, being most in favour. On the former, holders have gained an advance of \$30 per picul, latest prices paid being \$690/680 for Cheong Kee 9/11 and Kwong Lun Fung 10/12. For the moment reellers have but little more on offer, pending completion of their 4th crop Cocoon purchases, which, owing to the above movement, have again been made at very high prices. America has not shared in the demand, and business with that market has remained slack. Waste.—Settlements have been almost entirely confined to Extra Steam, which has sold weak at \$87 down to \$85. Other sorts are neglected. Stocks.—Tsatlee 800 bales. Filature 500 bales.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	13,808	6,328
Canton	3,474	1,671
Yokohama	1,262	1,414
	18,544	9,413

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Canton	2,907	2,222
Shanghai	2,036	609
Yokohama	2,473	1,419
	7,416	4,250

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 14th August.—There has been scarcely any alteration in the position of the market during the past week. Quotations for Formosa are \$79.50 to \$80.00. During the past week sales have been 140 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 14th August.—The market continues steady, with little alteration in prices. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.24 to	7.26 per picul.
do. " 2, White...	6.82 to	6.85 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.75 to	4.77 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.63 to	4.65 "
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.18 to	7.20 "
do. " 2, White...	6.75 to	6.77 "
do. " 1, Brown...	4.45 to	4.47 "
Swatow, No. 2, Brown...	4.36 to	4.38 "
Foochow Sugar Candy	10.08 to	10.10 "
Shekloong	8.95 to	8.98 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The steamer *Glamorganshire*, Hongkong to London, 28th July, took:—100 casks Soy and 40 packages Merchandise; for Hamburg:—200 bales Galangal, 100 cases Cassia Buds, 10 bales Rattan Shavings, 10 bales Palm Leaf Fans, 50 cases Staranised, 210 bales Canes, 72 bales Feathers, and 2 packages Merchandise; for London option Hamburg:—20 bales Feathers and 47 cases Bristles; for London option Hamburg option Antwerp:—50 cases Bristles.

The German steamer *Hertha*, Hongkong to Havre, 1st August, took:—36 cases Chinaware, 3 cases Lanterns, 268 bales Canes, 450 packages Tea, 1 package Samples of Matting, 30 boxes Cantharides, 1 box Silk Piece Goods, 8 bales Human Hair, 2 cases China Ink, and 25 cases Bambooware; for Havre option Hamburg:—46 cases Camphor and 60 bales Canes; for Havre option Hamburg option London:—786 cases Cam-

phor, 2,500 boxes Cassia Ligna, 73 cases Bristles, and 80 bales Feathers; for Hamburg:—145 bales Feathers, 42 cases Bristles, 1 case Ginger, 16 cases Chinaware, 115 rolls Matting, 17 cases Hair, 17 cases Palm Leaf Fans, 220 packages Canes, 17 packages Tea, 7 boxes Essential Oil, 50 bales Rattan Shavings, 4 cases Fire Crackers, 100 packages Merchandise, and 23 packages Sundries; for Hamburg option London:—10 cases Bristles; for London:—3 boxes Samples of Chinaware; for New York:—18 cases Human Hair.

The American bark *Alcedo*, Hongkong to San Francisco, 1st August, took:—1,036 packages Tea (particulars unknown), 1,480 cases Nut Oil, 5,000 bags Rice, 113 bales Cinnamon, 50 boxes Cassia, 1,263 boxes Tapioca, 248 boxes Pine Apples, 40 boxes Fans, 58 boxes Turmeric, 27 bales Gunnies, 953 boxes Samshoo, 1,605 rolls Matting, 191 boxes Tobacco, 1,369 boxes Sago Flour, 1,529 boxes Soy, 56 boxes Vermicelli, 30 boxes Medicine, 383 boxes Chinaware, 181 boxes Joss Stick, 6,720 bags Sugar, 346 casks Syrup, 138 cases Firecrackers, 80 bags Beans, 37 packages Fireworks, and 6,485 packages Merchandise.

The steamer *Merionethshire*, Hongkong to New York, 1st August, took:—301 packages Tea, 110 cases Chinaware, 76 cases Paper, 151 cases Blackwoodware, 226 rolls Matting, 26 packages Rattancore, 45 cases Bristles, 21 casks Ginger, 25 casks Soy, 10 cases Vermillion, 18 cases Hats, and 2,467 packages Merchandise.

The steamer *Telamon*, Hongkong to London, 2nd August, took:—10,172 boxes Tea (19,908 lbs. Congou, 7,126 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, 186,438 lbs. Scented Caper), 269 bags Gum, 22 cases Cigars, 8 cases Blackwood, 20 cases Bristles, 9 cases Pearl Shells, 2 cases Lacquerware, 73 baskets Shells, 500 bales Hemp, 290 bales Waste Silk, 23 packages Sundries, 50 casks Ginger, and 82 bales Canes; for Liverpool:—350 bales Hemp, 2 packages Sundries, 3 cases Cigars, and 4 cases Candles; for Marseilles:—200 bales Hemp.

The steamer *Yarra*, Hongkong to Continent, 7th August, took:—390 bales Raw Silk, 14 cases Silk Piece Goods, 20 cases Essential Oil, 3 cases Blackwoodware, 250 cases Cassia, 44 rolls Matting, 1 bale Canes, 1 case China Ink, and 1,835 packages Tea (particulars unknown).

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 14th August.—Bengal.—Owing to favourable advices from Shanghai and Calcutta, there has been some improvement in prices, current figures being \$705 for New Patna and \$690 for New Benares. Old drug is quoted nominally at \$710 for Patna and at \$690 for Benares.

Malwa.—Some advance has taken place in the values of this drug also in consequence of small importations. Latest quotations are as under:—
New \$700 with allowance of 4 taels.
Old (2 years) \$720 " " 0 to 2 1/2 cts.
Older \$740 " " 1/4 to 2 1/2 "

Persian.—Very superior quality Paper-wrapped opium has improved in value; other descriptions continue neglected. The market closes at \$690 to \$720 for Oily and at \$750 to \$835 for Paper-wrapped drug according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna.....	2,116 chests.
Old Patna.....	74 "
New Benares.....	454 "
Old Benares.....	335 "
Malwa.....	537 "
Persian.....	793 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1895.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Aug. 7	685	710	677 1/2	680	700	720/740
Aug. 8	687 1/2	710	680	680	700	720/740
Aug. 9	700	710	690	680	700	720/740
Aug. 10	706	710	690	680	700	720/740
Aug. 11	702 1/2	710	692 1/2	680	700	702/750
Aug. 12	702 1/2	710	692 1/2	690	700	720/740
Aug. 13	702 1/2	710	690	690	700	720/740
Aug. 14	705	710	690	690	700	720/740

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 13th August.—After a long interval of inactivity, a good business has been done in Bengal staples, and prices have advanced about a dollar per picul. Chinese Cotton has shared in the improvement and prices have risen fifty cents over last Mail's quotations. Stocks are: 371 bales Bengal, and about 500 bales Chinese.

Bombay \$13.00 to 16.50 p. picul.
Kurrachee 13.00 to 16.50 "
Bengal, Rangoon, and }
Dacca, } 13.00 to 17.50 "

Shanghai and Japanese.. 18.00 to 19.50 p. picul.
Tungchow and Ningpo.. 18.00 to 19.50 "
Madras..... 16.50 to 18.50 "
Sales: 790 bales Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca,
600 bales Shanghai and Japanese, Tungchow and Ningpo.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 14th August.—The advance in prices still continues. A large demand has been experienced from Japan. Closing quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.07 to 2.10
" Round, good quality	2.38 to 2.40
" Long	2.48 to 2.50
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2 ...	2.09 to 2.11
" Garden, " No. 1 ...	2.50 to 2.52
Siam White	2.95 to 2.97
" Pine Cargo	3.17 to 3.20

COALS.

HONGKONG, 14th August.—An enquiry for spot Cardiff exists; otherwise the market is stagnant. Very small sales of Japanese reported. Quotations are:—

Cardiff	\$12.00 to 13.00 ex ship, buyers.
Australian ...	7.25 to 7.50 ex ship, nominal.
Mike Lump... ..	6.75 to — ex ship, nominal.
Mike Small... ..	5.75 to 6.00 ex ship, nominal.
Moji Lump ...	5.25 to 6.00 ex ship, nominal.
Kebao Lump... ..	6.50 to 7.00 ex ship, nominal.
Kebao Small... ..	4.00 to 4.50 ex ship, nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 14th August.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—*Bombay Yarn*.—45 bales No. 6 at \$64, 45 bales No. 8 at \$65, 1,215 bales No. 10 at \$64.50 to \$72, 665 bales No. 12 at \$68.50 to \$75, 105 bales No. 16 at \$68.50 to \$77.50, 825 bales No. 20 at \$80 to \$84.50. *White Shirtings*.—750 pieces Flower Chop at \$4.55, 250 pieces S. Q. at \$4, 250 pieces No. 600 at \$4, 300 pieces E. F. at \$6.55, 500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$4.68, 250 pieces No. 500 Cat Head at \$3.17, 300 pieces E. K. at \$5.50, 300 pieces D. K. at \$4.50. *T-Cloths*.—600 pieces Mex. V. V. at \$2.72, 750 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. Gold Dragon at \$2.15, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. Hunt and S. C. Q. at \$2.86, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Gold Vase at \$2.95, 375 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. G. Pheasant at \$1.90. *Drills*.—450 pieces 14 lbs. Peacock at \$3.50, 150 pieces 14 lbs. Buffalo at \$3.50. *Turkey Reds*.—500 pieces 14 lbs. Clock at \$1.87, 250 pieces 4 lbs. Clock at \$2.72, 350 pieces 6 lbs. Clock at \$3.62, 250 pieces 4 lbs. Fluteman at \$2.82, 150 pieces 6 lbs. Fluteman at \$3.67, 1,000 pieces Mandarin at \$1.42. *Spanish Stripes*.—120 pieces B. B. B. assorted at \$0.58. *Cretannes*.—600 pieces at \$0.13 to \$0.14.

Metals.—*Iron*.—9,000 bundles Nailrods No. 1/6 at \$2.82, 1,000 bundles Eng. fine at \$3.05, 1,000 bundles small round rods at \$3.03. *Tin*.—100 slabs Poongchai at \$36.60. *Quicksilver*.—2,840 flasks at \$117 to \$121.25.

SHANGHAI, 8th August.—(From Mr. G. W. Noel's report.)—The continuance of the extreme heat has greatly impeded business again, and although there was a slight break yesterday only momentary relief was afforded, and it is now almost as bad as ever. There is a great deal of sickness amongst the Natives, too, which also has an adverse effect on trade, the dealers not moving out during the heat of the day more than they can possibly help. With a slight recovery in Exchange that has taken place during the week, orders for goods for the early Spring trade have become practicable, and although the business has been by no means general a fair quantity has been settled, and constitutes the most important part of the trade during the interval. The demand has been chiefly for Heavy Shirtings and good White Shirtings, but, at the same time, a miscellaneous assortment of makes have participated to a lesser extent, confined, however, entirely to Manchester productions. The news from Tientsin is more favourable regarding the weather and prospects of the crops, and most of the buying this week has been for that market, though perhaps not all intended for immediate shipment. A better demand is evidently expected before long, and many parcels have been settled in anticipation of it. The Newchwang trade has dragged considerably, owing to the action of the Customs here in refusing to recognise it as a foreign port and to give drawbacks on goods re-exported thence from this. It is understood, however, that this has now been rescinded and only the duty levied by the Japanese authorities on arrival there has to be paid; this should certainly help to resuscitate the trade. The Korean markets are fairly active, but are drawing most of their supplies from Japan. It is said that the King has issued a decree ordering the natives to wear coloured instead of white clothes. If that is really so it will tell very severely on the fine heavy

Shirtings, that have been in vogue so long on account of their bleaching qualities, as commoner cloths will look equally well if dyed. This will be a most distinct blow at Manchester.

Metals.—(From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's report).—9th August.—The week has passed quietly and nothing of importance has been done. Lead.—50 tons of Australian have been sold at Tls. 4.90. Stocks are reported Australian 750 to 800 tons; L. B. \$50 to 400 tons. Iron Old and New.—Almost nothing to report—several offers for Nailrods are still pending and the market at home is at its lowest figure in all probability. 40 tons of Pig Iron and Firebars (old) were quoted at 85 cands. per picul. At auction 63 cases of Nickel were sold at Tls. 62.

WEDNESDAY, 14th August. CLOSING QUOTATIONS. EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/4
Bank Bills, on demand.....	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2 2/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....	2 2/4
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2 2/4	
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand.....	2.71
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.77 1/2
ON GERMANY.—	
On Demand.....	2.19
ON NEW YORK.—	
Banks Bills, on demand.....	52 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight.....	54
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	196
Bank, on demand	196 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	196
Bank, on demand	196 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Banks, at sight	7 1/4
Private, 30 days' sight	7 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	par.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	4 1/2 % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	par.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate.....	\$9.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	47.70

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 14th August.—The firmness reported in our last has been well maintained and in most stocks we have to report an increase in rates. Market generally again closes firm with an upward tendency.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai.—The unsatisfied demand reported in our last continuing the rate rose in the early part of the week to 184 per cent. prem. cum div., at which some small parcels changed hands; later a fair number of shares changed hands at 175 ex div., the equivalent of 184 1/2 cum, and the market closes steady at that rate with possibly a few sellers. *Nationals*.—B shares are enquired for at \$25 1/2. *Bank of Chinas* continue neglected.

MARINE INSURANCES.—We have an all round rise to report, Unions having changed hands at \$177 1/2 to \$180, China Traders at \$71 and \$72, North Chinas at Tls. 200, Yangtszes at \$95 and \$96, Cantons at \$177 1/2 and \$180, and Straits Insurance Co. at \$21 and \$22, all closing steady at the higher rates.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs after further sales at \$225, \$227 1/2, and \$230, close with sellers at latter rate. Chinas have advanced another point to \$84.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao after ruling quiet for the early part of the week at \$32, suddenly came into favour and a fair number of shares changed hands at \$32 1/2, market closing steady at latter rate. A proposal to return one-fourth of the capital to shareholders is under consideration, and will most likely be carried through. Douglas's have ruled quiet at \$53, with little or no business. *Indo-Chinas* have been pretty freely bought by the North at \$47 1/2, but \$48 fails to find buyers. Other shipping stocks remain neglected.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are on offer at \$104, without finding buyers. Luzons continue unchanged and neglected.

Mining.—Punjoms have continued to rule weak; shares have further declined with sales to 4.30, at which rate market closes steady, but sellers at \$4.40 fail to find buyers. *Rauhs* have changed hands in small quantities at \$4.30.

Balmorals are neglected with small sales at \$5.80 and no business of any importance to report. Charbonnages are on offer in small lots at \$120, without finding buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continuing in good demand, the rate rose with sales at 103 and 104 to 105 per cent. prem., at which rate market closes steady. It is rumoured that the Admiralty is negotiating with the Company for the construction of one or two new Docks capable of accommodating the largest war-ship afloat on more favourable terms than those on which the last "Admiralty Dock" was built. Lands have maintained the firmness reported in our last, and more shares have changed hands at \$60½ and \$61, market closing steady. Kowloon Godowns have found buyers in fair quantities at \$40. Watsons have changed hands at \$9.75 and \$10, Green Islands at \$10, loes at \$84, and Electrics at \$5.50. Ropes have ruled firm and after sales at \$130 could probably be placed at \$132½. Tramways are enquired for in a small way at quotations, but none seem forthcoming. Fenwicks could be placed at \$15.

Closing quotations are as follow.—

COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS
Banks—		[sales & sellers]
Hongkong & S'hai.	\$125	175 p. ct. pm. ex div.
China & Japan, prf.	...	nominal
Do. ordinary	£1	nominal
Do. deferred	£1	nominal
Natl. Bank of Chin.		
B. Shares.....	£8	\$25½
Four. Shares.....	£1	\$25½, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	15s.	\$10, seller.
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	3½, s. llers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	2
China Sugar	\$10	\$104, sellers
Chinese Loan '86 E.	Tls. 25	10 p. ct. pm
Dakin, Cruicks & Co.	\$5	\$1
Dairy Farm Co.	\$10	\$7
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	15, buyers
Green Island Cement	\$0	10, sales
H. Brick & Cement	\$12.50	7, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$5	\$36
Hongkong & C. Gas.	£10	\$110
Hongkong Electric...	\$8	\$5½, sales
H. H. L. Tramways.	\$100	70, buyers
Hongkong Hotel.....	\$50	6
Hongkong Ice.....	\$25	\$84, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	40, sales
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$132, buyers
H. & W. Dock.....	\$125	105 p. ct. pm., sale
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$180
China Fire	\$20	\$84, buyers
China Traders' ...	\$5	\$72, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire ...	\$50	\$230, sales & sellers
North-China	£5	Tls. 200
Straits	\$20	22, sales & sellers
Union	\$5	\$180, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$95, buyers
Land & Building—		
H. Land Investm't	\$50	\$61, sales & sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	8
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$10½, buyers
West Point Buildg.	\$40	\$18½, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$45
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	\$120, sellers
Jebebu	\$5	\$3.50, sales
New Balmoral.....	\$3	\$5.50
Punjom	\$3½	\$4.40, sales & sellers
Do. (Preference)	\$1	\$1.40
Raubs	£3s. 10d	\$4.30, sellers
Steamship Coys.		
China & Manila ...	\$50	\$62½
China Shippers....	£5	£2.11.6
Douglas S. S. Co....	\$50	\$53, sellers
H., Canton, & M....	\$20	\$82½, sales & buyers
Indo-China S. N....	£10	\$47½, sales
W'chai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$37½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S...	\$10	10, sales & s. llers

CHATER & VERNON Share Brokers

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 14th August.—Our freight market continues depressed with scarcely any demand; the only improvement since last report has been in rates from Saigon to this, which have advanced to 10½ cents per picul for medium-sized carriers only. Two large steamers have been closed from Saigon to Japan at 20 cents per picul, which seems to have satisfied the demand.

From Bangkok to Hongkong the rate is nominally 12 cents and 17 cents per picul.

Several fixtures have been effected to load Newchwang to Canton at 20 cents per picul, but at the close there is scarcely any demand at this rate.

Coal freights Japan to Hongkong are weak at \$1.50 per ton; to Singapore the rate is nominally \$2 per ton.

There is but little demand for sailing tonnage to load hence for New York, the rate being about 17s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. The American ship Para-

mita, 1,498 tons, proceeds to Manila to load for United States under charter effected at home. There is one vessel disengaged in port, registering 613 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

Argyll—British steamer, 1,886 tons, hence to Yokohama and Kobe, \$4,500 in full; thence Moji to Hongkong, \$1.50 per ton.

Bengloe—British steamer, 1,958 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.50 per ton.

Bonnington—British steamer, 1,332 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.50 per ton.

Saint Louis—French steamer, 816 tons, Java to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul.

Marie Jensen—German steamer, 1,807 tons, Saigon to Kobe, 20 cents per picul.

Strathleven—British steamer, 1,588 tons, Saigon to Kobe.

Three Indo-China S. N. Co. steamers, Newchwang to Canton, 20 cents per picul.

Fashing—British steamer, 1,458 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 20 cents per picul.

Kweiyang—British steamer, 1,062 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 20 cents per picul.

Nanyang—German steamer, 1,059 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 22 cents per picul.

Fooksang—British steamer, 991 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 20 cents per picul.

Tailee—German steamer, 939 tons, Saigon to Iloilo, 23 cents per picul.

Marie Jensen—German steamer, 1,807 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

Fram—Norwegian steamer, 1,465 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

Rio—German steamer, 1,104 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

Cassius—German steamer, 1,606 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

Ask—Danish steamer, 522 tons, Taiwanfoo and back via Amoy, monthly charter, \$160 per day.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Radnorshire (str.), Aden (str.), Spondilus (str.), Glenavon (str.), Pyrrhus (str.), Ben- alder (str.), Bengal (str.).

For HAVRE and LONDON.—Glenfruin (str.).

For BREMEN.—Preussen (str.).

For HAVRE and HAMBURG.—Strathfillan (str.).

For MARSEILLES.—Caledonien (str.).

For VICTORIA.—Strathnevis (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—Lyndhurst, City of Rio de Janeiro (str.), Gaelic (str.).

For NEW YORK.—George F. Manson, Belmont, Fort Stuart, Annandale (str.), Benmohr (str.), George S. Homer, P. N. Blanchard, Nestor, Adam W. Spies.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

August—

ARRIVALS.

6, Kwongsang, British str., from Shanghai.

7, Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.

7, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.

7, Nanyang, German str., from Canton.

7, Frejr, Danish str., from Pakhoi.

7, Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.

7, Oolong, British str., from Liverool.

7, Chunshan, British str., from Saigon.

7, Rainbow, British cruiser, from Amoy.

7, Airlie, British str., from Kobe.

7, Chittagong, British str., from Portland.

8, Bellona, German str., from Hamburg.

8, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.

8, Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.

8, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.

8, Kweiyang, British str., from Canton.

8, H. W. Jarlsberg, Norw. str., from K'notzu.

9, Rjo, German str., from Saigon.

9, Phra C. C. Klao, British str., from Bangkok.

9, Strathesk, British str., from Otaru.

9, J. Christensen, Norw. str., from Odessa.

9, Ningchow, British str., from Shanghai.

10, Hoihow, British str., from Chinkiang.

10, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.

10, Machew, British str., from Swatow.

10, Ravenna, British str., from Bombay.

10, Argyll, British str., from Moji.

10, Victoria, British str., from Nagasaki.

10, Ixion, British str., from Liverpool.

10, Ask, Danish str., from Haiphong.

10, Bentala, British str., from Kutchinotzu.

10, Moldava, British str., from Amoy.

0, Canton, British str., from Canton.

10, Namyong, British str., from Singapore.

10, Nanking, Norw. str., from Newchwang.

10, Leeyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

11, Afghan, British str., from Nagasaki.

11, Foyle, British str., from Kebao.

11, Glenfalloch, British str., from London.

11, Gisela, Austrian str., from Trieste.

11, Ingraban, German str., from Saigon.

11, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.

11, Maple Branch, British str., from Barry.

11, Leander, British cruiser, from Yokohama.

11, Rynda, Russian cruiser, from Nagasaki.

11, Deuteros, German str., from Bangkok.

12, Activ, Danish str., from Pakhoi.

12, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.

12, Croma ty, British str., from Samarang.

12, Fuping, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

12, Gerda, German str., from Kobe.

12, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.

12, Orestes, British str., from Shanghai.

12, Wingsang, British str., from Calcutta.

12, Specialist, British str., from Sourabaya.

13, Carmarthenshire, British str., from London.

13, Verona, British str., from Yokohama.

13, Kaiser-i-chang, Brit. str., from Shanghai.

13, Loosok, British str., from Bangkok.

13, Amigo, German str., from Newchwang.

14, Nanking, Norwegian str., from Canton.

14, Crown of Arragon, Brit. str., from F'ohow.

14, Cassius, German str., from Amoy.

14, Razboynik, Russian cr., from Nagasaki.

14, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.

14, Wilhelm, German str., from Hamburg.

14, Hoihow, British str., from Canton.

August— DEPARTURES.

6, Breconsaire, British str., for Yokohama.

6, Kwongmo, British str., for Amoy.

6, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.

6, Myrmidon, British str., for Shanghai.

6, Sydney, French str., for Shanghai.

6, Tacoma, British str., for Tacoma.

6, Tailee, German str., for Saigon.

6, Taiyuan, British str., for Australia.

6, Vindobona, Austrian str., for Trieste.

7, Canton, British str., for Canton.

7, Fooling Suey, Hawaiian bk., for N. York.

7, Namoa, British str., for Swatow.

7, Progress, German str., for Touron.

7, Siam, British str., for Swatow.

7, Yarra, French str., for Europe.

7, Chingtu, British str., for Australia.

7, Devawongse, British str., for Bangkok.

7, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.

7, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.

7, Lord Brassey, British bark, for Nuah Bay (P.S.).

7, Aurora, Austrian cruiser, for Shanghai.

7, Tamar, British troopship, for Shanghai.

8, Coptic, British str., for San Francisco.

8, Doudogne, French str., for Shanghai.

8, Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

8, Machew, British str., for Bangkok.

8, Nanyang, German str., for Shanghai.

8, Oolong, British str., for Shanghai.

9, Lyderhorn, Norwegian str., for K'notzu.

9, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.

9, Taichow, British str., for Bangkok.

10, Frejr, Danish str., for Pakhoi.

10, Strathleven, British str., for Saigon.

10, Peiyang, German str., for Shanghai.

10, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

11, Fram, Norw. str., for Saigon.

11, Hoihow, British str., for Canton.

11, Machew, British str., for Swatow.

11, Mongkut, British str., for Bangkok.

11, Namyong, British str., for Amoy.

11, Nanking, Norw. str., for Canton.

11, Ningchow, British str., for London.

11, Thales, British str., for Swatow.

11, Alice Mary, British bark, for Shanghai.

12, Canton, British str., for Shanghai.

12, Ixion, British str., for Shanghai.

12, Leeyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.

12, Ravenna, British str., for Shanghai.

12, Siam, German ship, for New York.

13, Fuping, Chinese str., for Canton.

13, Maple Branch, British str., for Hakodate.

13, Choysang, British str., for Canton.

13, Airlie, British str., for Australia.

13, Bellona, German str., for Yokohama.

13, Brindisi, British str., for London.

13, Catherine Apear, British str., for Calcutta.

13, Gisela, Austrian str., for Shanghai.

13, Glenfalloch, British str., for Shanghai.

13, Orestes, British str., for London.

13, P. C. C. Klao, British str., for Bangkok.

14, Moldava, British str., for Hongay.

14, Activ, Danish str., for Pakhoi.

14, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.

14, Empr. of China, British str., for V'conver.

14, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.

14, Rio, German str., for Saigon.

14, Cassius, German str., for Canton.

14, Foyle, British str., for Canton.

14, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.

14, Ingraban, German str., for Saigon.

14, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

14, Strathesk, British str., for Yokohama.